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# Arab news

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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

## 3rd World oil hunt prospects dim—OPEC

VIENNA, July 23 (R) — Political barriers to oil explorations by international companies in the Third World are slowly crumbling, but the prospect of increased drilling there remains poor, according to a study published by OPEC Thursday.

The study in the quarterly review of OPEC — the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — said rising oil import bills had forced countries like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, India and Uruguay to drop earlier bans on exploration by foreign firms. The countries sought rapid development of domestic resources.

But the study said oil companies would probably be interested only if they could export much of the oil they found. Investment in industrialized countries remained attractive, so the rate in Third World drilling was likely to stay depressed unless international organizations helped, it added. The study by Francisco Parra, director of the Geneva-based International Energy Development Corporation, said a World Bank proposal on energy projects would help developing countries, but still fall far short of what was needed — \$3 billion a year to double oil exploration in poor countries.

The study said there had been no marked increase in oil exploration in the OPEC Third World in the past decade despite the supposed economic incentive given by the rapid rise in oil prices since 1973. The number of exploratory wells drilled in the Third World rose from 970 in 1970 to 1,194 by 1979, with exploration rates dropping in non-OPEC Africa and Latin America although there was a boom in Asia.

The study said the tendency of large international oil companies to prefer investment in the industrialized countries was evident in the overwhelming concentration of exploratory drilling in the U.S., where 10,500 exploratory wells were drilled in 1979.

The study, which the review said represented Parra's own opinion, said an urgent need to find more oil in poorer countries would now be adequately met through the simple working of the market. "The only visible alternative seems to be increased exploration by the national companies of the developing countries themselves, supplemented by financial aid from the outside," it concluded.

## Russians to use outlawed bullets

LONDON, July 23 (AP) — Soviet soldiers are being issued outlawed Dum Dum bullets, which cause massive wounds and can rip bodies apart, the authoritative *Jane's Infantry Weapons* reported Thursday.

The annual survey said in its latest edition that the Soviets were manufacturing Dum Dum type ammunition for the new 5.45 mm rifle, which is being introduced into the Soviet Army. *Jane's* also said West Germany has developed a military rifle that fires caseless ammunition and might make traditional firearms obsolete by the end of the decade.

John Weeks, the book's editor, said the Soviet bullet was "nothing more than a modified Dum Dum with all the unpleasant effects that that type can produce when it strikes a live body." Dum Dum bullets shatter upon impact, the exploding shards shooting in several directions, while regular bullets normally leave a small hole. Dum Dums cause large, gaping wounds. Dum Dums have been outlawed under several international treaties, including the Hague and Geneva conventions, which set rules for conduct in war.

*Jane's*, whose military editors have strong links with Western military sources is considered an authoritative guide to world military power and technology.

Discussing the new West German weapon, Weeks said the Heckler and Koch G11 rifle is a "revolutionary system" that fires bullets without casings or cartridges. The weapon could make conventional rifles and ammunition obsolete overnight, he said.

Lighter and more accurate, the caseless bullets do not erode gun barrels, as with conventional weapons whose barrels must be periodically replaced.

The "space age" rifle, which took 13 years to develop, is expected to be tested by the West German Army in 1984 and could be deployed soon after that.

## Italy ends statute on crime of honor

ROME, July 23 (AP) — Italy Wednesday abolished a centuries-old legal code that allowed men to get away with murder in the name of "honor."

A senate committee abrogated a law that permitted a maximum jail sentence of seven years for killing a spouse, daughter or sister who was "discovered in the act of illegitimate carnal relations." Such murders can now bring up to life imprisonment.

Parliament set up a committee in 1977 to amend the statute on the initiative of women legislators. Feminists held rallies to back the



DEMOLITION: A 12-story building costing about SR60 million, was successfully demolished Thursday afternoon. The demolition was decided after one wing collapsed two weeks ago and the building was declared a public hazard. At left the building seconds before it was brought down by 250 sticks of dynamite. Picture in the center shows dust rises as the building, at left, piled into rubble.

## SR60 million building successfully demolished

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, July 23 — A 12-story building was successfully demolished here Thursday afternoon by explosive experts after it was declared a public hazard by Jeddah Municipality two weeks ago.

One wing of the SR60 million residential building collapsed July 15 killing more than 30 Egyptian and Italian workers. The

collapse was blamed on what municipal officials said was "soil subsidence."

Mark Loireau, an American demolition expert used 250 sticks of dynamite in a successful explosion which brought down the building to a heap of wreckage within about three seconds. None of the surrounding buildings, whose inhabitants were evacuated before the blast, suffered

damage. The rubble of the demolished building however spilled over the street to a nearby wall of the Seven Up bottling plant without causing any damage to the plant.

A Civil Defense helicopter circled the area above the ill-fated building and police cordoned off the area. Fire brigade units and rescue teams were also on hand, but left soon after the successful demoli-

tion.

The building, owned by Sheikh Suleiman Al Agl, was nearing completion when the western wing suddenly collapsed two weeks ago. Senior architects, civil engineers and contractors were held for questioning.

Petrol and Binladen companies and municipality workers will clear the debris of the building.

## Spain's decision embarrasses U.K.

## Prince Charles, Diana get set for the special day

LONDON, July 23 (Agencies) — Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer go into the wedding groove Wednesday. The British heir to the throne hosted a stag night for about 20 of his closest friends while his bride went to St. Paul's Cathedral for a rehearsal of the big day July 29.

News of Charles' stag dinner was first reported Thursday by *The Times of London*, which described it as the "most closely-guarded secret" of the royal wedding. *The Times* said Charles and his guests met for dinner at White's, an exclusive club in London's fashionable St. James.

The dinner party — apparently a wedding present to the royal couple from the club — was also reported by Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, although Buckingham Palace refused to confirm it. White's Secretary William West told the Associated Press he had "no idea at all how news of the dinner, which he described as a quiet affair, broke out.

"The prince was met at the front of the club before dinner by a group of pressmen and photographers. I was obviously angry that it leaked out," he said.

West said the object had been to give Prince Charles "a really quiet day without any interruption." The prince also was annoyed at being confronted by a group of reporters at what he had thought would be a hush-hush affair. West later gave details of the menu, which he said Charles had chosen personally. The guests began with hors d'oeuvres — lobster, crab, smoked salmon and asparagus — followed by a main course of cold meats, the raspberries and cream and coffee.

The club, he said, provided the wine from its own cellars and the prince's favorite Champagne and port. West said that there was no entertainment and that the prince left the club at 23.30 GMT Wednesday.

The guests were said to include Charles' best friend, Nicholas Soames. But otherwise, no names were reported. *The Times* said that White's staff did not know for whom they were preparing the meal until Charles arrived. The dinner was reported to have been held in the main dining room at White's, London's oldest private club respected for its discretion and courtesy.

A palace spokesman said he was out aware of the stag night. "We have no information about any such party," he told AP. He merely said Prince Charles was spending the evening "privately."

Meanwhile, the diplomatic row between Spain and Britain over a 100-minute visit to Gibraltar in the honeymoon plans of Prince Charles and Lady Diana has caused serious embarrassment to the palace and to government officials here. But the decision by Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia not to attend the prince's wedding will have no effect on the "excellent" relations between the two countries, a foreign office



Lady Diana and Prince Charles

## Bestowing titles — British style

LONDON, July 23 (AP) — Lady Diana Spencer will become Princess of Wales when she marries Charles, the Prince of Wales, Wednesday. She will become queen the day her husband becomes king.

When Charles' mother married in 1947 as Princess Elizabeth — five years before ascending the throne as queen — her husband Philip did not automatically become a prince. He never had a prayer of sharing the throne as king. Evolved over many centuries, the laws of succession to the British throne ordain that the wife of a king becomes queen, but the husband of a queen is never king.

In the days when monarchs had real power, the husband of a ruling queen was precluded from having the title of king for fear he would

try to usurp his wife's position. Woman who married kings became queens because the "weaker sex" was considered no threat to the monarch's power.

The one exception was William of Orange, a Dutch prince who married Princess Mary of England and was made king in joint rule with her after his father-in-law James II was deposed by his subjects in 1688.

Men who marry British monarchs or heirs to the throne may not even get a title. Mark Phillips, who married Charles' sister Princess Anne in 1973, remains a commoner. On the day that Charles succeeds his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, Diana will become queen. Officially she will be the "queen consort," and will share the throne with Charles.

spokesman said here Wednesday.

The argument is also something of a family affair as the two royal families are related. In addition, King Carlos met his wife at the marriage of the Duke of Kent in London in 1961, and Queen Sophia's brother, ex-king Constantine of Greece, lives in London. The Spanish couple had agreed to bring their three children and stay at Buckingham Palace during their stay in London for the wedding. The Spanish couple were also due to form part of the cortege of reigning European sovereigns presiding Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer into St. Paul's Cathedral.

Unconfirmed reports from unofficial sources said that King Carlos spoke personally to Queen Elizabeth by phone to explain his decision.

Carlos decided against attending the wedding in protest at plans by Charles and Diana to begin their Mediterranean honeymoon aboard the royal yacht *Britannia* from Gibraltar, a British territory long claimed by Spain. The row appears to be the most serious disagreement between the two countries since the days when Spain's Francisco Franco ordered the closure of the frontier with Gibraltar because of an official visit to the coclave by Queen Elizabeth II.

But Buckingham Palace and British officials have apparently been surprised by the sudden rejection of the wedding invitation, arguing that the Spanish government was told well in advance of the prince's plans. Palace and official sources noted that the honeymoon couple will stop in Gibraltar for only one hour and 40 minutes, and that their visit could in no way be considered as official.

The affair could have serious political consequences as Spain was counting firmly on the backing of Britain — which currently chairs the European Community Council of Ministers — for faster negotiations on Spain's entry into the Common Market.

*The Times* said Thursday Charles and Diana plan to sail down the Suez Canal and pay a one-day visit to the United Arab Emirates, during their honeymoon. Buckingham Palace and the foreign office both refused to comment on the report, but the newspaper said that "the foreign office will decide if the region is stable enough for a trip through the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and a one-day visit to the United Arab Emirates, which includes Abu Dhabi and Dubai."

*The Times* said that after visiting the Gulf, the Prince and Princess of Wales would head slowly for home via Malta.

The British weather service meantime said Wednesday it will be warm and dry with temperatures around 22 degrees Celsius for next Wednesday's royal wedding. But the office won't say whether London will be sunny July 29. All it will add is that winds will probably be light from the north or northwest.

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## Panel clears bill on U.S. secrets

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — The House of Representatives Intelligence Committee approved Wednesday a bill that would impose stiff criminal penalties on persons who strive to damage the United States intelligence agencies by exposing the identities of covert agents.

By a voice vote, the panel formally reported out the legislation and sent it to the full house. A similar bill is pending in the senate. The bill, as approved by the full committee, included new language, adopted last week by a subcommittee, designed to reduce the chances that the law could be used against

## Israel continues raids on Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 23 (Agencies) — Palestinian commandos said Israeli planes attacked another bridge in southern Lebanon Thursday but artillery duels in the war zone appeared to have slackened.

The Palestine news agency Wafa said the aircraft hit a bridge across the Hasbani River in the rugged interior of the Palestinian heartland. Israeli aircraft Wednesday bombed two bridges along the coast, killing about 50 persons and setting a pipeline ablaze near an oil refinery. Earlier Thursday, the level of fighting appeared to be reduced, with Wafa reporting only occasional commando shelling of north Israel and a few Israeli overflights.

On the coast road, a Reuter correspondent reported about a dozen burned-out cars and trucks at the Litani River crossing. Most of those killed Wednesday were travelers whose vehicles were bombed.

The oil pipeline at the Zahran Refinery on the southern coast was still burning furiously along a 300 meter stretch, almost 24 hours after the raids. About 100 meters of the pipeline was destroyed but firemen said there was no longer any danger the blaze would spread to nearby storage tanks.

Palestine officials have privately welcomed a crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations, fueled by mounting American criticism of Prime Minister Meoahem Begin's hard-line policy. U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger Wednesday accused the Israeli leader of a lack of moderation and singled out last week's Israeli raid on a densely-populated district of Beirut for special criticism.

*L'orient Le Jour*, a Beirut daily, said Wednesday's air raids were serious enough to have compromised the chances of U.S. emissary Philip Habib arranging a ceasefire in the two-week old fighting. The envoy, who has already had peace talks in Beirut and Tel Aviv, was in Jeddah Thursday.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal left Taif for Tunis Thursday to lead the Kingdom's delegation to the extraordinary conference of the Arab League Council now being held in the Tunisian capital. The delegation includes Sheikh Othman Al-Humeidi, assistant minister of defense and aviation.

(Continued on back page)

## Bombers scare bay swimmers

RASHIDIYEH, South Lebanon, July 23 (AFP) — Children at this Palestinian refugee camp cannot swim in Lebanon's loveliest bay alongside them because the Israeli truce line is only 15 kms away and they must never be more than two minutes from the nearest air raid shelter.

The camp has been shelled by long-range Israeli artillery which in the past 10 days has killed five refugees and wounded many others. It is now normally deserted by its inhabitants, who are too frightened to go about their normal lives in this dangerous target following an air raid Tuesday.

The 5,000 refugees live almost permanently in crowded shelters and bunkers, or rather the women, children and elderly do so. All the active men have been mobilized. Rashidiyeh is one of the oldest Palestinian camps, set up in 1948 and since then babies have grown into adults and cardboard box huts have been replaced by more permanent homes. But the absence of normal life makes it look more like a cemetery.

The camp school is closed for holidays but the children remain nearby, ready to rush for shelter when necessary. They sleep in the shelters at night. A little girl of five, wanting to give a present to a teacher, offers something wrapped in her handkerchief — a piece of shrapnel. Other small children scamper off and return with other presents — other samples of shrapnel. Their teacher explained: "The shrapnel comes from shells fired by 175 mm guns. The shells explode at a height of 25 meters and send the shrapnel hundreds of meters."

The technical knowledge of the camp inhabitants is extensive. About one-third of the population has been here for a number of years, and they have had plenty of time to study the caliber of guns and weight of bombs. Since the creation of the southern Lebanese border strip by Lebanese rebel Saad Haddad, enemy guns are 10 kms away.

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## GOSI affirms

## Foreign workers benefit from insurance

By Feroak Luqman  
and  
Alan Kenney

JEDDAH, July 23 — The Saudi Arabian General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI) reported that many expatriate workers in the Kingdom mistakenly think they will not be able to benefit from the new insurance system.

In its July bulletin, GOSI said the system provides benefits to expatriates in the form of retirement pay, disability, medical treatment, rehabilitation treatment, occupation disability and daily allowances under certain conditions. "These do not end when he leaves the country, but are paid to him when he qualifies for them and it is paid in the currency of his choice," the bulletin said.

GOSI now is paying pensions and other benefits to expatriates in 30 countries, the report said. It pointed out that this is a distinct feature for the Saudi Arabian insurance system, which is not provided by other insurance systems abroad, since these systems ignore

the rights of foreign workers when they leave the country.

"It's not true that an expatriate should spend a lot of time here to qualify for the benefits. He may benefit from the occupational risk clause even after only one day here," the report stressed.

In a debate held by the bulletin, local businessman Ali Banawi said the system poses a problem to expatriates since they are here for only a year or two and must wait many years before making use of the benefits. He said some workers even refuse to pay their share and the employer must pay it by law if the employee is here for more than a year's contract.

However, Ahmad Jaser Faqih, director general of social insurance in the Western Region, said that it might appear too long for a worker to wait until he is 60 years old to reap the benefits of his insurance. But the idea is to provide long-term benefits in the events of death or disability and that the

worker's whole family will be covered, he added. Faqih said that even if the employer pays the worker's share, the benefits will go to the workers upon retirement or disability and no benefits will accrue to the employer.

Stating the aim of the system as ensuring labor stability, Faqih said employers must ensure that expatriates, who come here for one year and do not pay insurance, leave the country at the end of the contract period. If the contract mentions that the agreement may be renewable for another year, then the insurance must be paid from the first day, he added.

He said that the Interior Ministry said that although residence permits are issued for two years normally, if the contract expressly states a one-year term then a permit can be issued for that period. In this case insurance isn't required.

The bulletin also said the scheme was devised in cooperation with an International

Labor Organization expert since GOSI is a member of the I.L.O. In addition, clause four of the Saudi insurance law says all workers will be covered by social insurance regardless of nationality.

If GOSI exempts foreign workers from paying the insurance, employers will resort to foreign workers because they can get them cheaper, thereby ignoring local workers with the same experience, the bulletin said.

However, it added that this is a secondary consideration. More important, if subscriptions are paid back to the workers as soon as they leave the country, then GOSI would no longer be an insurance company, it would be a savings bank. "The idea of social insurance is to be long-term and to create income which should be of advantage to everyone over a long time. Unlike commercial insurance, social insurance doesn't seek to make a profit," the bulletin added.

But GOSI realized the importance of amending the system if this will lead to the benefit of the subscribers without doing harm to the financial well being of the system, the report pointed.

Under the social insurance scheme, an insured person who has not completed the qualifying period for pension still will be entitled for a refund of his own contribution plus five percent of the total amount of such contributions.

The lump sum payment will only be made to the insured person if he attains the age of 60 Hijra calendar years (58 years and two months Gregorian).

GOSI advises expatriates planning to leave the Kingdom for good to make sure they have obtained a social insurance card. The card is necessary in order to apply to the appropriate field office of Overseas Benefits Department for refunds of contributions as soon as all requirements are completed.

## BRIEFS

## To spare cable damage

## Saudi Telephone offers help

JEDDAH, July 23 — The Saudi Telephone will move its cable location office from its present site on the Makkah Road to the Malaz exchange building Saturday, according to the company.

In a statement issued Thursday the telephone company said the move will provide Riyadh contractors, involved in construction and digging works, with easier access. The contractors will be notified by Riyadh District Manager Muhammad Jamil Mubammad in a personal letter explaining the purpose of the move.

Contractors need only call 906, or visit the new cable location office, to receive free information on the placement of underground telephone cables. This will save serious inconvenience, potential danger and the high cost of repairing damaged or cut lines.

When contractors call on the Malaz cable location office, they will be provided with maps and diagrams, even employees can be sent with them to visit the construction site 'at no charge.' The Saudi telephone employees

can determine and mark the location of telephone cables to ensure uninterrupted service to subscribers, the statement said.

The company reminded contractors of the government's policy to enforce severe penalties for disruption of citizens' lives. A decree, issued last year, subjects construction companies which damage telephone cables to pay at least the cost of repair and replacing destroyed material.

The damage costs include, in addition to new material: value of Saudi telephones labor and repair *force* requirements, which incorporates wages of highly qualified, expensive engineers, cost of lost business and residential and public telephone and telex services by the hour.

"The smallest cable damage repair costs SR10,000," the statement said while major ones run into millions of riyals. "It is only good business sense to call 906, or visit the Malaz cable location office, before digging," it concluded.

## SR90b invested in industry

RIYADH, July 23 (SPA) — The number of industries in operation and under construction amounted to 2,543 with a capital of SR90 billion invested in them, officials reported Thursday.

Deputy Industry and Electricity Minister Fuad A. Farsi said that productive industries numbered 1,183 by the end of 1980 with about SR47 billion capital. They employ 61,087 workers, he said. Projects under construction reached 931 with a SR44 billion capital. Once completed, they will hire 59,333 workers. Farsi said that these industries are expected to 80 on stream in the current five year development plan which ends

in 1985.

The Industry and Electricity Ministry issued 429 licenses for building new industries in 1980 worth SR29 billion. Farsi said that the ministry is particularly interested in encouraging investments in industries which are based on products derived from petrochemical, mineral and food industries with the aim of self-sufficiency.

He added that the ministry is reducing the number of licenses for construction materials and paper products industries. Farsi further stressed that the new projects are capital intensive and use advanced technology.

## King receives Makkah deans

MAKKAH, July 23 — King Khaled received the deans of Ummul Qura university here and the mayors of various districts in the holy city Wednesday. Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan and Makkah Governor Prince Majed attended the meeting.

Dr. Rashed Al-Rajeh, rector of the university, said that the king laid particular stress on Ummul Qura's role as it is located in the holiest place on earth. King Khaled pointed out his interest in science and all academic institutions in Saudi Arabia, he said. Dr. Rashed thanked the king for ratifying the university's new statutes and said that all efforts will be made to further the propagation of the Islamic faith and knowledge.

He added that the university had prepared a plan to keep in touch with its graduates sent

on scholarship abroad to read their master's and doctorate degrees. They were sent to the United States, Britain and other countries. The plan will make it possible to regulate the students' level and progress. University officials will fulfill this mission, he said.

Meanwhile, King Khaled called his congratulations, Wednesday, to Sultan Qaboos ibn Said of Oman on the anniversary of his accession to the throne. He wished him health and happiness and the Oman people all the success and prosperity they aspire for.

The King also received, Wednesday, a cable of thanks from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein for the King's previous cable of congratulations on the 13th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

## SR168m silos contract approved

RIYADH, July 23 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd has approved the award of a contract to expand the grain silos scheme in Khamis Mushayt. The expansion includes building four mills of 300-ton daily capacity and a fodder plant with 200-ton daily output, in addition to support facilities like stores, laboratories and offices.

Dr. Ahmad Abdul Kader Shinawi, director general of the grain silos and flour mills organization, said Wednesday night that the project will cost about SR168.7 million. It will be completed within 28 months, he added. This project will boost the local wheat

industry by purchasing produce at subsidized incentive prices. The aim is to increase the local output to five times the imported quantity, thus improving the income of farmers and ensuring high quality produce, Dr. Shinawi said. It also will help ensure the availability of grain silos and flour mills organization products in the markets all over the Kingdom.

The Kingdom's wheat production increased by over 100 percent last year. It amounted to 120,000 tons compared with just 52,000 tons the year before and a mere 18,000 tons two years ago.

## Zakat can be paid to society — Salmah

RIYADH, July 23 — Riyadh Governor Prince Salmah, who is also chairman of Riyadh welfare society, reiterated in the local press Thursday that people can pay their Zakat (alms giving) to the society which will spend it on the needy and on other charitable purposes.

Until Wednesday, the society received SR15,205,125 from the start of the month of

Ramadan. This sum included SR11 million from an anonymous donor. SR25 million was given to the society and its branches. SR2 million for the Committee for the Release of Indebted Prisoners, and SR5 million for philanthropic societies in the Kingdom. Another SR2.5 million came from Sheikh Rafiq Babaudin Al-Hariri, and SR700,000 from an anonymous donor.

## Prayer and Fasting Times

Friday 23 Ramadan:

Maghreb (Sunset)	Isha (Night Prayer)	Sahoor	Fajr (Dawn)	Ishraq (Sunrise)	Dhuhr (Noon)	Asr (Afternoon)
7.04	9.04	2.06	4.26	5.51	12.27	3.44

\* The above times are applicable only to the residents of Makkah region, and it is essential for people residing outside this region to observe the timing difference.



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Well mannered and courteous.

Preference will be given to Saudi Nationals or to qualified individuals with transferable Iqamas. Send full curriculum vitae to the Hotel Manager, P. O. Box: 6788 — Jeddah.

## COMMENT

By Khawla Hajj  
Al-Jadrah

For a while, I wondered what topic I should write on in this virtuous month of Ramadan. Then I decided to concentrate on the children of the poor, who are seen in India, Pakistan, Egypt, and in fact everywhere in the Islamic world. I also thought of those children who are living the life of poverty and displacement in Palestine, Eritrea and Afghanistan.

I feel very sad to think of them on such happy occasions as Eid. While our children put on new clothes on this auspicious day, the children of the poor just look at these clothes with a sigh and tears roll down their eyes in grief. You know the meaning of tears in the eyes of a child, but just think of tears in the eyes of a poor child or an orphan. It is, indeed, difficult to bear the sight.

Imagine, these are two persons. Both observe fast. In one of the Ramadan evenings, the two go to the market to buy Eid clothes for the children. But one of them takes with him an orphan child and, along with his own children, buys clothes for him too. You can very well imagine which of the two will be entitled to a bigger reward on the Day of Judgment.

I think it will be a good step if every capable Muslim provides clothing for 10 poor children and sends the same to our embassies in poorer Islamic countries for distribution among the poor Muslim children on the day of Eid. Although I agree this is not the job of a diplomatic mission, yet what would happen if once in a year an embassy undertakes such a humane job? Such a gesture, I am sure, will bring happiness to many innocent children, and we too shall be pleased to see an orphan smile rather than shed tears in grief on the auspicious occasion of Eid. Such an act will keep off evil from your children and, also will please God, His Prophet (peace be upon him) and your conscience.

دولتي



## Nine persons executed

## Poll candidate shot dead in Iran

NICOSIA, July 23 (Agencies) — A candidate fighting by-election to Iran's parliament was shot dead Thursday in the city of Esfahan, Tehran radio reported. The radio monitored in London also reported that nine more persons were executed during the night in Tehran's Evin Prison for taking up arms against the government.

The radio identified the shot candidate as Hojatoleslam Seyyed Hassan Beheshti cousin of the late Supreme Court Chief Justice Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, the most powerful man in Iran who was killed with 71 other prominent leaders of the ruling Islamic Republican Party in the explosion that wrecked the party's headquarters in Tehran three weeks ago.

The radio said the latest assassination was carried out by imperialist agents.

The latest executions have raised to 230 the number of persons sent before the firing squads or to the gallows since the dismissal of

President Abdolhassan Bani-Sadr by Ayatollah Khomeini June 22. The dismissal sparked off a spate of almost daily assassination or bomb attacks against prominent members of the Islamic Republican Party by several anti-clerical Marxist groups that have gone underground.

In addition to the numbers executed, the government has also rounded up hundreds of its opponents in a nationwide crackdown. Beheshti's assassination in Esfahan came on the eve of presidential elections for a successor to the fugitive Bani-Sadr who has called on the people to resist the oppression of the ruling IRP. By-elections, to fill vacancies in parliament as a number of members were killed in the IRP headquarters bombing, are also taking place at the same time.

Beheshti's assassination is the fourth such incident this week. Last Sunday, gunmen shot dead the government appointed director of

education for Iran's rebellious northwestern Kurdistan province. On Monday two gunmen in Tehran shot and wounded Habibollah Osgar-Oldi Mosolman, one of the four pro-government candidates contesting the presidential elections. On Wednesday, there was another attempt in Tehran against Shegerf Nakai, an undersecretary of the education ministry. Nakai escaped but one of his bodyguards was wounded.

The revolutionary prosecutor's office warned Wednesday that those who disrupted Friday's elections would be declared "corrupt on earth" and "waging war on God." Both charges usually carry the death sentence.

A statement of the office broadcast by state radio said revolutionary courts would punish with the maximum penalty any arguments at polling stations. The revolutionary prosecutor's office also called on people to watch out for suspicious movements and objects in mosques, public places and at political rallies. Mosques, schools and other public places are to be used as polling stations in Friday's election.

Earlier Wednesday Interior Minister Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani said some unidentified groups intended to disrupt the election. "We have information that some groups plan to make a last-minute attempt to prevent the election from taking place. The people should therefore, be present in the field to abort these plans," he said in an interview with state radio.

Iran radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) said a majlis (parliament) deputy, Mubolodin Fazelarandi, escaped an assassination attempt Wednesday when his car was riddled with bullets near the southern city of Eqbil.

The radio said Fazelarandi was not injured but three of his companions were wounded and had been transferred to Esfahan.

## Mrs. Bhutto released from prison

KARACHI, July 23 (Agencies) — Nusrat Bhutto, widow of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and herself a leading opposition leader, was released from jail Wednesday after 4 1/2 months' "preventive detention," a ranking provincial official said.

Information Secretary A.M. Hameedi declined to comment when asked whether Mrs. Bhutto's release signaled a change in the government's policy toward political dissidents. Mrs. Bhutto was one of hundreds arrested in sweeps during the 13-day hijacking last March of a Pakistani jetliner. The hijackers, who forced the government to free 54 political prisoners, have declared themselves members of the Al-Zulfikar group led by Mrs. Bhutto's eldest son Murtaza.

President Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq's government has called Al-Zulfikar the armed wing to the banned Pakistan People's Party, which Mrs. Bhutto heads. At the time, she denied her party had any direct connection with the hijacking. Wednesday night, a member of her household said she was ill and under doctor's orders not to talk on the telephone. After her release, she stopped for a brief checkup at a Karachi hospital.

However, Hameedi said Mrs. Bhutto was well and denied she had been released on medical grounds. "She has never been better," the official added. "She's perfectly healthy." Benazir Bhutto, Mrs. Bhutto's eldest daughter who also has been active in anti-Zia opposition politics, is still in Sukkur Jail, 488 kilometers northeast of here, where she has been held since March.

Government sources said Benazir Bhutto and some other political leaders could be freed soon to coincide with celebrations Aug. 2 marking the end of the holy month of Ramadan.

## For opposing Sadat's policies

## Law adopted to dissolve Egypt's bar syndicate

CAIRO, July 23 (Agencies) — The Egyptian parliament approved late Wednesday a law dissolving the lawyers syndicate's current board of directors for opposing President Anwar Sadat's foreign and domestic policies.

The parliament, overwhelmingly dominated by Sadat's ruling National Democratic Party, also authorized the government to appoint a one-year provisional board after which a new one will be elected, according to the Middle East News Agency.

A spokesman at the syndicate where over 100 lawyers are staging a sit-down strike since July 26, termed the parliament action "unconstitutional and said the lawyers would take their case to the court. The outgoing board has been opposing Sadat's peace moves with Israel, his agreement to provide the United States with military "facilities" and the open-door economic policy which is said to have widened the gap between rich and poor.

The board has been calling Sadat's concept of democracy "phony" because of his regime's "imposition" of policies through "faked" referendums. Sadat has accused the lawyers of leading an opposition campaign to undermine his first meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan next month.

He said the lawyers were trying to compare the current situation in Egypt to the state of affairs in Iran prior to the fall of the late Shah in an attempt to scare off the American administration from dealing with him.

Sadat said anti-government banners posted on the walls of the syndicate headquarters were photographed and aired by an American television network as "an advance or preview to a program now being prepared

entitled "Opposition in Egypt" to be shown to the American public when I arrive in the United States." The Cairo office of the television network (ABC) denied planning such a program. Sadat was referring to banners protesting what the lawyers called "concrete government campaign to dissolve the syndicate's current board because of their opposition to Sadat's policies, a suspicion proved true."

The lawyers, led by the association's chairman Ahmad el-Khawaga decided to continue the sit-in-strike. Khawaga told the association that the lawyers would resist any attempt to dissolve the council. "Whatever decisions they take, it will not weaken our stand... We are staying here and no power can defeat us," he said.

A fact-finding committee formed by the assembly at Sadat's request had accused the council of committing "gross excesses detrimental to national interests." In its report on the council's activities, the committee accused some members of the council of slandering their homeland in Arab countries opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace pact. A council spokesman accused the police of preventing lawyers from attending Wednesday's meeting which was attended by some 200 lawyers. He said 800 lawyers were expected to come.

The spokesman added a member of the council, Ahmad Nasser, was detained by the police while standing outside the association's building. Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail, in a statement to the parliament Wednesday, accused the council of "becoming a mouthpiece of Communists and other hostile elements."

## Fateh leader calls for tough Arab stand against Zionists

By a Staff Writer

LONDON, July 23 — The Arab world must make a clear choice between abject surrender to Israeli brute force or face up to the challenge, said Khaled Al-Hassan, member of the central committee of the major Palestinian resistance organization Fateh and chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Palestinian National Council.

Hassan, who was speaking to Arab News said that the inhuman attacks on civilians in Beirut and elsewhere are designed to show America that Israel is on its way toward stabilizing its hegemony in the area.

Hassan explained Israel's escalation of the Middle East crisis was for winning the Israeli elections, for which he needed to divert the attention of the electorate from the disaster

ous economic situation, and to fix it on the matter of "Israel's security." Now he is using the fighting to improve his chances for forming a coalition government.

Begin has unleashed the present attack on Lebanon because "the Lebanese Phalangist Party, has started to express its wish to sever its links with Israel, and to take part in negotiations with Lebanon's other forces to attempt an inter Lebanese settlement. It is certain that the enemy realized that this would lose it its major card, that of "protecting the Christians", which it has used as a pretext for its interference in Lebanon's affairs."

## Israeli attacks hamper peace, Weinberger says

WASHINGTON, July 23 (Agencies) — Israeli air attacks on Beirut and Iraq's nuclear research center have set back American efforts to achieve peace in Lebanon, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said.

"His (Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's) course cannot really be described as moderate at this point," he said in the strongest public statement so far by a Reagan administration official on the continuing air raids on Lebanon.

Weinberger said in a television interview that President Reagan this week put off indefinitely two shipments totaling 10 F-16 warplanes to Israel because the situation in Lebanon was escalating rapidly.

Meanwhile, Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan has urged the United States to put what he called realistic pressure on Israel to end its attacks on Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon.

Prince Hassan, brother of King Hussein of Jordan, said in a British television interview: "We hope that stock-taking can develop whereby the Americans force a ceasefire on the basis not of gesture politics, as the F-16 question seems to be, but on a very serious assessment of Begin and his policies."

## Earthquake rocks Iran border area

LONDON, July 23 (R) — A powerful earthquake struck northwest Iran Thursday but there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage, Iran state radio reported.

The broadcast, monitored by Reuters, said the quake occurred in the Oroumiyeh area, a mountainous region near the Turkish border. The radio said the quake registered 5.8 on the Richter Scale but gave no further details. Last June 11, an earthquake destroyed the mud-built town of Golbaf 800 kms southeast of Tehran killing over 1,000 persons.

A later Paris dispatch received in Ankara said the quake took place seven minutes after midnight (2037 GMT), but no casualties and only slight damage to some old houses in Urmia had been reported.

## BRIEFS

TEL AVIV (R) — Three weeks after the general election, Prime Minister Menahem Begin's negotiations with prospective coalition partners still face obstacles, officials of his Likud party have said.

ANKARA (AP) — At least 50 men imprisoned in Ankara's Mamak Military Jail for alleged leftwing terrorism and Communist subversion are in the third week of a hunger strike to protest torture and maltreatment in the jail, lawyers and the clandestine Turkish Communist Party claimed Wednesday. Those sources said the men — perhaps as many as 75 — would fast to the death despite attempts by prison guards to force food down the throats of the hunger strikers.

AMMAN (AP) — Sixteen new cases of cholera have been reported bringing the total number of cases since an epidemic broke out on July 6 to 755, a health ministry spokesman said Wednesday. Four persons died at the early stage of the epidemic but no deaths have been reported since and World Health Organization workers have said the epidemic was on the decline.

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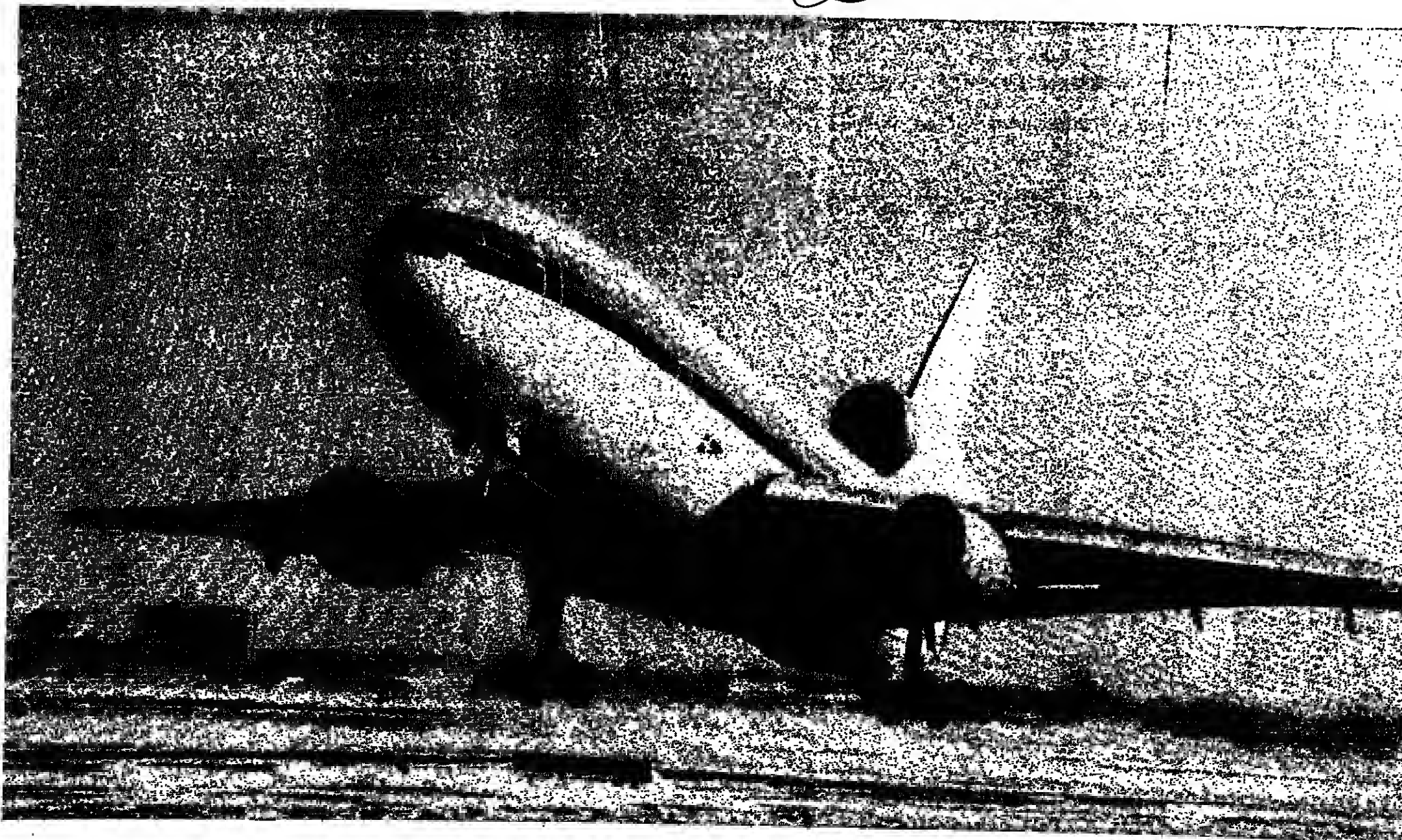
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Deal with unions

# Red Brigades offer to free 2 hostages

NAPLES, July 23 (Agencies) — The Red Brigades terrorist group has announced it would shortly free two hostages, prominent Christian Democrat Party official Ciro Cirillo and Alfa Romeo motor car firm director Renzo Sandrucci.

The announcement in Milan of Sandrucci's release came soon after word here by the Red Brigades that they would shortly "turn over the executioner Cirillo", who was kidnapped April 27. Sandrucci was kidnapped June 3. Both announcements came in communiques found after anonymous telephone calls.

It was not stated previously that the politician, who had earlier been condemned to death by the Red Brigades after interrogation

in his "people's prison", would be returned alive, but police believed the tone of the message indicated he would be. No sentence had been announced for Sandrucci.

The Naples communique said the kidnapers had obtained a sum of \$1 million from Cirillo's family and the Christian Democrat Party for his release, "which they would know how to put to good use."

The statement added: "The Cirillo campaign has opened a new area of strategic struggle: the reappropriation by the proletariat of the social wealth taken from it by the bourgeoisie." The son of the politician, Bernardo Cirillo, refused to comment on the announced ransom payment.

The Milan communique relating to the Alfa Romeo director said: "The Sandrucci trial is over. The accused will shortly be provisionally released." The hard-line Walter Alasia Column of the terrorist group which kidnapped the engineer had issued an account of his interrogation. This revealed that the Red Brigades had intimate knowledge of working methods and industrial objectives in Alfa Romeo factories.

The Red Brigades hold one other hostage, Roberto Pecci, the brother of a Red Brigades member who later testified against his colleagues. Roberto Pecci was kidnapped June 11 and also condemned to death. The group executed June 6 a director of Italy's Montedison textile and chemical conglomerate Giuseppe Tallero, kidnapped May 20.

Wednesday's communiques followed an appeal for mercy to the kidnapers issued by Pope John Paul II Sunday.

Observers said the communique was worded the same way as the message announcing the imminent liberation of kidnapped judge Giovanni D'Urso. The judge, taken hostage early last December, was freed in late January the day after the communique was released.

The Milan statement said: "Proletarian justice has decided to free the prisoner Renzo Sandrucci on provisional liberty." One of the Brigades' demands for the car executive's release has been met — 500 workers will be brought back from lay-off on Sept. 1, a month ahead of schedule. But Alfa Romeo denied that Sandrucci's kidnap was a factor in the deal struck with unions.

For Cirillo's release the Brigades demanded confiscation of second home to be given to people made homeless by last November's earthquake and payment of special benefits for the city's unemployed. Authorities speeded up provision of accommodation for the homeless and benefits but officially denied any connection with Cirillo's kidnap.

## China protests Japan mission

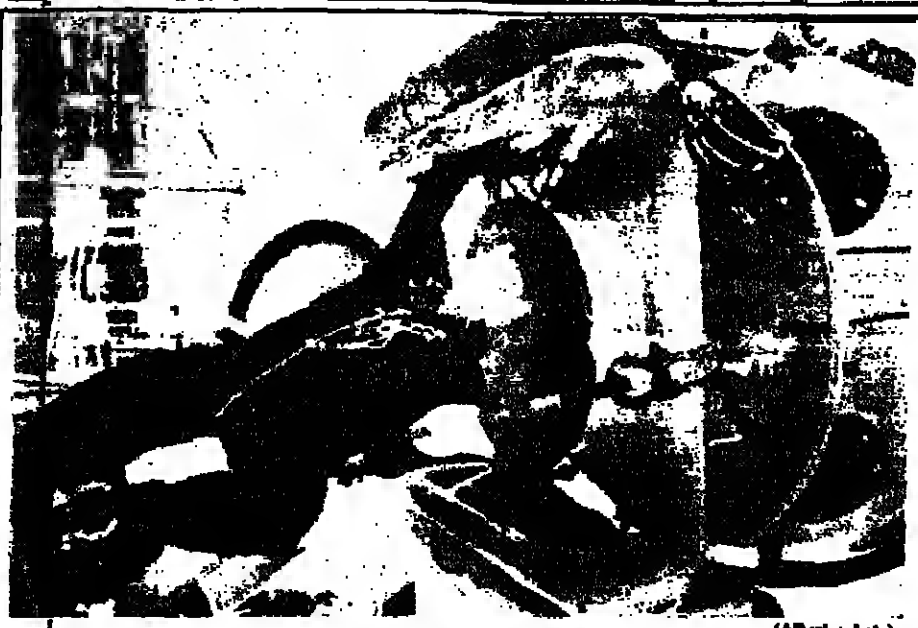
PEKING, July 23 (AFP) — China Thursday lodged an official protest with Japan over the recent dispatch of a Japanese scientific mission to the disputed island of Diaoyu in the east China Sea northeast of Taipei. Noting that Japan, which controls the island, had sent a scientific mission to study oil deposits there, the Chinese Foreign Ministry urged Japan to ensure that "such acts do not occur again."

Even before the mission was sent China had made representations for an "immediate end" to the project, and the mission was likely to harm the friendly relations between Tokyo and Peking, a protest note said. Chinese sovereignty over Diaoyu was "known to all" and the two countries had agreed to "shelve" the issue which might be resolved later, it added.

Meanwhile, U.S. ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield Wednesday renewed the American call for Japan to strengthen its defense capabilities. The former Senate Democrat leader told a seminar of business leaders in Fujiyoshida at the foot of Mt. Fuji, west of Tokyo, the rapid Soviet military buildup is "disturbing."

The Soviet Union has "substantially" increased its naval forces in the Indian Ocean, made its Pacific fleet "the biggest and best of its four fleets" and established "a beachhead" in Vietnam, the ambassador said.

"In the new international situation that we face, the United States firmly believes Japan should, can and will do more — on its own responsibility as a sovereign nation — to ensure the defense of its own territory and surrounding sea and air space," Mansfield said.



TEST DIVE: Filmmaker and underwater photographer Peter Gimbel prepares to enter a high technology diving bell during a special training session in Wilmington, California, Wednesday. Gimbel will be using the equipment next week during filming of *Andrea Doria: The Final Chapter*, a documentary on the mystery surrounding the sunken liner that lies 50 miles south of Nantucket Island.

## Charged with theft Girl, 11, appears in London court

LONDON, July 23 (AP) — An 11-year-old girl, her head barely visible above the dock, Wednesday appeared in London's famed Old Bailey central criminal court, scene of Britain's most historic murder trials. She was charged with stealing a frosted bun and a doughnut.

The brown-haired child, flanked by two women prison officers, pleaded innocent and was acquitted after a five-minute hearing. With her father's arm round her shoulder and smiling, the girl left the gray, 23-story building, where two months ago Yorkshire Ripper killer Peter Sutcliffe was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murders of 13 women.

Judge Alan Lipfriend said: "How this matter came to this court, I do not know. I am not sure I should inquire." The child was believed to be the youngest person ever to appear in Britain's central criminal court.

The child, whose name the press was ordered not to publish, her 14-year-old brother and an adult woman were prosecuted privately by a major British foodstore chain, International Stores. The boy was also acquitted. Officials said no date was fixed for the trial of the woman, who did not appear Wednesday.

The children's father told reporters: "This is like the old days when children were transported to Botany Bay (Australian penal colony) on a charge like that."

Private prosecutions are brought when police decline to prosecute. Prosecutor Victor Claiss told the judge the state had no evidence to bring against either child.

Officials said the defendants opted for a jury trial and the case was transferred from a district court at Kingston, south London, under the Old Bailey's summer practice of taking cases from other London courts which have backlogs.

Under British law, children can appear in adult courts if they are charged with an adult.

## Feud in right-wing group French murder victim found

MARSEILLES, France, July 23 (AFP) — Investigators have discovered the mutilated body of murdered French police inspector Jacques Massie buried in a tourist region of the Arid Mediterranean hills above Marseille.

The body was the first piece of solid evidence in what appeared to be the bloody result of feuding inside a French right-wing organization. Massie, 41, was killed in a brutal mass murder at his villa in nearby Auril Saturday night. Police were still searching for the bodies of five other victims: his 38-year-old wife, his eight-year-old son Alexandre, his parents-in-law and a male friend of Massie's sister.

Investigators, who have been questioning a 31-year-old schoolteacher identified as Jean Bruno Finocchietti in connection with the massacre, said they had recovered the body of Inspector Massie Wednesday on the basis of his testimony.

According to police, the arrested man said he personally had cut the throat of Jacques Massie. Other victims were stabbed or beaten to death with iron bars or strangled, and evidence in the bloodstained villa indicated that one victim may have been tortured. Finocchietti reportedly said he did not know where the five missing bodies had been taken aboard a white pickup truck driven by his four accomplices.

The motive behind the killings remained unclear. Both inspector Massie and Finocchietti were members of the Service d'Action Civique (SAC), an unofficial political bodyguard organization established in 1958 to back Gen. Charles de Gaulle in his return to power.

Not only ardent Gaullists but also adventurers and professional criminals were members of the organization which has been in eclipse since De Gaulle's death. In recent years, however, some of its members have implicated in murder, drug peddling, aiding foreign fascist groups and attacks on the offices of French left-wing groups. There were indications that SAC was involved in the kidnapping and execution of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka.

Investigators, attributing the slayings to feuding inside SAC, said they had no clue as to why differences within the group had led to such a violent slaughter.

Meanwhile, in Montbeliard, eastern France, a 41-year-old steel worker shot himself dead Wednesday after a killing spree in which he slew in succession his estranged wife, her lover, and four others, including one of his bosses.

Michel Werle, employed at the nearby Peugeot-Loire Works, was separated from his wife. According to police, he took his .22 long rifle, went to the house where his wife was now living and opened fire. In addition to his wife and his rival, he killed a woman friend of hers and the latter's boyfriend.

## BRIEFS

GENEVA, (R) — Four persons were wounded when a bomb exploded in a luggage locker at Geneva railway station Wednesday, the fourth such attack in Switzerland in four days. The bomb was detonated after an Armenian group claiming responsibility for the earlier blasts threatened to extend its campaign to Swiss targets abroad.

MEXICO CITY, (R) — A giant panda has given birth to a healthy cub in Mexico City zoo, only the second one born in captivity outside China, zoo officials have reported. Yin Yin, the mother of the cub born Tuesday gave birth last August to the first cub born in a zoo outside China, but it was accidentally suffocated by its mother when only eight days old. A zoo official said the sex of the latest cub had not yet been determined.

MOSCOW, (AP) — Maj. Gen. Alexander G. Kotikov, Soviet military commandant during the Berlin airlift, has died at the age of 79, the Soviet Defense Ministry newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) reported Wednesday. Kotikov was commander of Soviet military forces in Berlin from 1946 to 1950 during the first East-West confrontation over the divided city.

## Agca jailed for life Pope regaining strength

ROME, July 23 (AFP) — Pope John Paul II, seriously wounded in an assassination attempt on May 13, has almost recovered from a viral condition that forced him back into hospital on June 20 after a period of optimistic convalescence.

Commenting on a lengthy bulletin issued Thursday by the nine-man medical team treating him at the Gemelli Hospital, prof. Tressalti, who heads the team said however that no date had been fixed yet for surgery to remove an intestinal bypass inserted after the shooting.

The surgeon told newsmen that the operation could not be carried out until all trace of the virus had disappeared and that the Pope would be kept in hospital until the operation.

The bulletin said that the Pope's general health was good, that he had no temperature, and that he was regaining strength. The surgeon added he had had no fever for "about ten days."

In reply to a newsmen who expressed concern that in a televised message the Pope's hands appeared to tremble, Tressalti said that he had not seen the broadcast but "had heard" that his hands were "shaking."

The bulletin closed with the optimistic prediction that the Pope, whose attacker

## Mehmet Ali Agca was jailed for life

Mehmet Ali Agca was jailed for life Wednesday, was "well on the way to recovery."


Agca, the Turkish terrorist who shot the Pope before thousands of horrified onlookers in St. Peter's Square, was sentenced to life imprisonment after a three-day trial. The jury's verdict came after more than six hours of deliberations on the fate of Agca, whose court-appointed lawyer Pietro D'Orlando described him as a "psychopath."

The court also condemned Agca to another ten years on charges of carrying arms and a false passport. This can be converted into one year of daytime solitary confinement because of his life sentence.

## Bokassa man to die

BANGUI, July 23 (AFP) — The Central African criminal court Wednesday sentenced to death Jean-Pierre Inga, a colonel in the army of former Emperor Bokassa. He was found guilty after a public hearing lasting two days of complicity in murder and assault in January and April 1979.

The court heard that Inga had fired on a schoolboy at point-blank range when he and his men were hemmed in by demonstrators in Bangui, and also ordered troops to fire on youth who had ransacked his house.



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CHRISTIAN MAERSK	8107	23-8-81	30-8-81
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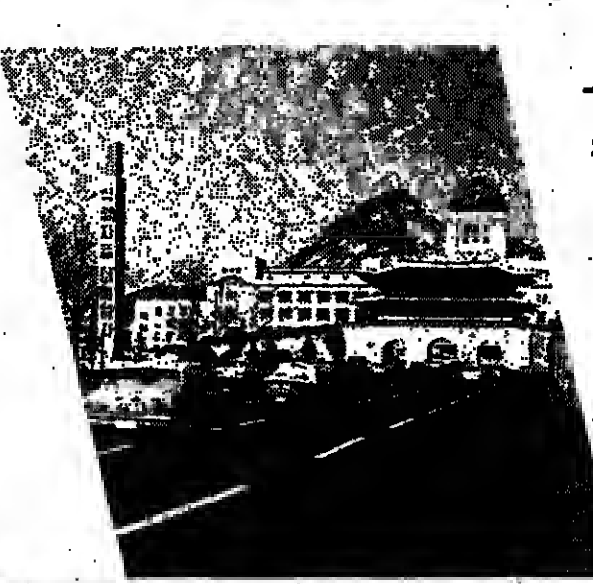
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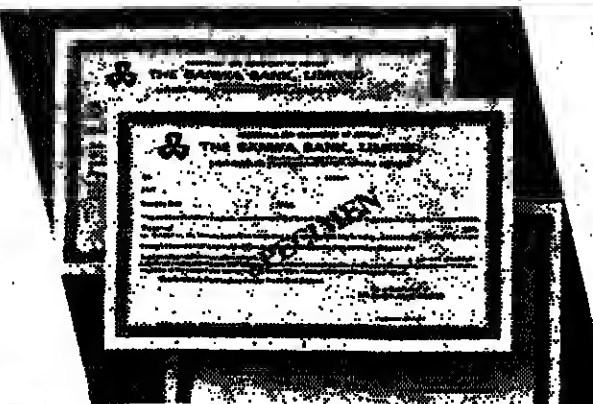
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# Cruyff's love for the game eggs him on

## He needs soccer as much as soccer needs him

WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP) — Johan Cruyff has returned to the Washington Diplomat. He says he is here to help sell tickets, to try to stop the franchise from sliding into oblivion, to finish what he started last year with the late Madison Square Garden Diplomat.

But it isn't that simple. Cruyff is hoping to accomplish all of the above. But those are the reasons the Diplomat brought him here, not the reasons he came. Cruyff is back for money and for love. He is back because the pressure here is far less than in Europe. And, most of all, he is back because he needs soccer as much as soccer needs him.

Johan Cruyff, 34, a professional 19 years, is a soccer junkie. He tried to give up the game three years ago and could not. He had to come back. Bad business investments certainly influenced him then, just as the money he is being paid influences him now.

But the mercenary side of Cruyff, the cold, hard side, is only part of the story. Underneath, Cruyff still is a boy reveling in attention and affection. Johan Cruyff wants to be loved. In Washington, even if he cannot play at the stratospheric level he once achieved, he knows he will be loved.

He came back to Washington because he will be paid \$175,000 for the remainder of the season. But he also is here because he will hear cheers whether he scores two goals or 20. Cruyff won over this city last year despite his controversial nature and he knows it.

If Cruyff gets healthy quickly and stays so and if the Diplomat qualify for the Soccer Bowl (little chance), Cruyff could play 18 games, playoffs included. Even at that, his salary breaks down to almost \$9,000 per

game. "To come back someplace where you have lived seven months and have people come up and say, 'welcome home,' that is what life is about," Cruyff said last week, signing autographs for waiters at lunch. "When the garden decided not to go on, I felt terrible, really terrible, because we had done so much. It had gone so well, almost perfect at the end."

Cruyff's normally strident voice is soft when he speaks, in fact, there is a softness about him now that was not evident a year ago. For the last four months, his wife, Danny, has been ill. She still is not well and much of what Cruyff does these days is influenced by her health.

There also is little doubt that he missed Washington and many of the friends he made here. His only demand when the Diplomat contacted him two weeks ago was that they arrange for him to live in the same Georgetown house he rented last summer. Not because the house is so special but because he likes the neighbors.

It will be a while before anyone, including the owners of the Diplomat (Jimmy and Duncan Hill), who put out the money to bring him here, knows how much Cruyff can help this struggling team, which has lost seven of its last nine games and is now 10-10 for the season.

Cruyff was operated on May 5 for a groin injury suffered in Spain and aggravated it by trying to come back too soon three weeks later. He is not yet fully recovered and will not make the Diplomat trip to the west

coast. Healthy, he still can be a dominant player. Even playing injured, with a limp, his ball control, vision and instincts are good. Whether this team will accept him as an on-field leader — which it must for him to be effectively — is a question not yet answered.

Cruyff is trying to tread lightly this time, hoping to avoid the kind of ugliness that pervaded the 1980 season. "If I did not have all the trouble last year, there would not be nearly as much interest this year," he said, smiling his best little-boy smile. "A lot was exaggerated. This year, we will do better."

Cruyff is not a person who can be analyzed easily. He is part athlete, part businessman, part missionary and part little boy looking for affection.

His reputation is that of a man who goes where the money is, who makes his deals where he can and when he can. In the last three years, he has worked for five different soccer organizations — Los Angeles, two Washington organizations — Ajax, his old Dutch team and Levante, a Second-Division Spanish team.

It often has been said that Cruyff, who retired from soccer three years ago before coming back, returned because his investments in Spain went bad and he was broke,

that he had to come back and that even today his finances are muddled.

"Because your investments go bad, it does not mean you have no money left," Cruyff said. "I never had to play soccer — if that were the case, I couldn't do it. You have to enjoy it or you can't do it."

"If money were all that mattered, I would never have come to this country. I would have stayed in Europe. To go someplace and make 100 percent of what you can set is silly if you can go someplace else and get 80 and be happy."

"I enjoy soccer now because it is different than before. It is not just soccer, it is more. The work on the field is only part of it, that makes it fun. As long as it is fun, I will play."

It is fun for Cruyff because he still to play the game, loves to teach the game, loves to talk the game.

"I think Johan is a lost soul who needs soccer to survive," said Jim Trecker, who, as the Diplomat's publicity director, worked closely with Cruyff a year ago. "I think his first thoughts in the morning are of soccer. He truly sees himself as a man with a mission and his mission is to teach the game, make people understand it and love it like he does."

Trecker may have seen Cruyff in some of his worst moments last year, moments when

he raved on about Gordon Bradley not being a competent coach, about his teammates not knowing what they were doing, about the failings of management and the press.

Yet his first memory of Cruyff, Trecker says, has nothing to do with any of those incidents. "What I'll never forget about Johan Cruyff are two scenes. The first one was Portland, a special Olympics clinic. I've seen a million of them but I've never seen one that almost made me cry."

"Johan almost made me cry that day. His feeling for those kids, his determination to make them feel good, was unbelievable. A different person, completely different than the one I had seen."

Ironically, one of the people here that Cruyff is closest to is Bradley, the same Bradley he swore he would never play for again during the 1980 season. "The disagreements we had were only about soccer," Cruyff says now. "Gordon is a fantastic person. I wish he were a part of this organization. They need him."

There is in Cruyff a great deal of the pragmatist. This past winter, he was asked to return to the Dutch World Cup team, a team he had led to glory in 1974 as captain, taking it from nowhere to the World Cup final. The Dutch are not what they used to be and they desperately needed their old captain back to have a shot at making the 24-team field in 1982.

Cruyff said no. "Why should I have gone

back when everything they are doing with soccer in Holland is wrong now," he said. "They are teaching people theories, all theories. You don't win with theories. So they want me to come back, take all the risks, take all the pressure. If the team fails, who will be getting the blame? Me. Why should I do that, especially when they will not do things right?"

With Cruyff of course, there is only one proper way to do anything: his way. There is no compromise in the man, no give. He is bright enough to understand that about himself and sees nothing wrong with it. "When you have done something for very long, you should know a lot about it," he said. "I have played a long time."

"In any organization, if you are going to get better, there must be change. Whenever there is a change, there is confrontation. It must be. So, I know, when I suggest changes, there will be confrontations. It is normal."

Cruyff never stops suggesting changes. A year ago he arrived thinking he had to be player, coach, general manager, PR man and owner. Now, after joining his new team he has been fired, winced and bit his tongue when asked if he saw need for changes.

"I still do not know the situation," he said. "The time is too short to try to do everything. I think the best we can do is try to be exciting at home and put more people in the stands." "Last year, we had come so far, now we have slid back." Cruyff held his hands two feet apart. "Last year, we did this much." He moved them to within three inches. "Now, the best we can do is this much. I hope we can stop the slide backwards. They need a brake to stop the engine from going all the way down the hill."

## At Universiad

# Gymnasts steal the show

BUCHAREST, July 23 (R) — Gymnastics refused to surrender its place at the center of the stage on a busy schedule at the World Student Games Wednesday.

A total of 23 titles were decided on the third day of the games, including nine track and field events, but it was in the gymnastics hall, scene of bitter rows over marking on the first two days, that the most startling news was made.

It was the turn of the men gymnasts to fight for medals in the six exercises and the pommel horse produced four gold medalists — Romanian Kurt Szilier and Juri Korolev of the Soviet Union, who shared the overall title, and Chinese Dou Li Xiaoping and Li Ning.

Li Ning, an amazing acrobat, also shared the gold on the floor exercises with Romanian Dan Odorhean and collected another gold on the rings to give China some compensation for their disappointment — and resentment — at winning only the bronze in the team event behind Romania and the Soviet Union.

## World Games begin today

SANTA CLARA, California, July 23 (AP) — World Games I, which will have athletes from 58 nations competing in its sports events, opens Friday night and will offer competition immediately.

The opening ceremonies at the University of Santa Clara's Buck Shaw Stadium will be followed by the first matches in tug-of-war. At the World Games, in contrast to the Olympics, there will be no flags displayed and no national anthems played.

All the World Games sports are non-Olympic ones, boxing was to have been included, but that Olympic sport was eliminated from the program recently after the International Olympic Committee indicated some displeasure.

The idea of the World Games was born in 1975 when international federations for several non-Olympic sports got together after reaching the conclusion there was little hope for admission of new sports into the Olympic program.

Tug-of-war is a former Olympic sport (from 1900 to 1920) which is still popular in some European countries but barely alive in the United States.

Dr. Un Yong Kim of Korea is president of the sponsoring World Games executive committee, which plans to stage World Games II in 1983.

## Somerset crashes to seven-wicket defeat

LONDON, July 23 (AFP) — Somerset's chase for the elusive 'big four' cricket trophies ended Wednesday when they were beaten by seven wickets by Northamptonshire in the "Natwest Trophy" at Northampton — just three days before their Benson and Hedges' Cup final.

Somerset — seventh in the English County Championship and third in the "John Player League" — failed to keep their fourth target in sight as Wayne Larkins and Geoff Cook hammered Northamptonshire to a comfortable seven-wicket win.

Set 203 to win, the Northamptonshire opener put on 111 against the pace of England hero Ian Botham and Barbadian Menace Joel Garner. Then Richard Williams (25), Peter Willey (32 not out) and South African Allan Lamb (28 not out) saw their side home with nearly seven overs to spare. Larkins hit 59, with six fours and a six, and Cook made 50, including seven fours.

Earlier, Botham carrying on where he left off at Headingley, rescued Somerset with 45 runs in 51 minutes — an innings which included one massive straight six. But eventually Somerset were all out for 202 with Pakistan's Sarfraz Nawaz finishing with figures of three for 20.

Somerset's opponents at Lord's on Saturday, Surrey, were washed out at the Oval against Leicestershire, and play Thursday if conditions improve.

Wednesday's weather left six of the eight ties unresolved, with only Hampshire going through to join Northamptonshire in the last eight after a 30-run win against Glamorgan at Cardiff.

Trevor Jesty was the architect of the victory. He cracked a fine 67 to rescue Hampshire from 41 for three. Nigel Cowley chip-

Soviet Union.

Emilian Ieula of Romania won the gold on the horizontal bar and Koji Sotomura gave Japan, once the world's major power in men's gymnastics, their only medal by winning the parallel bars.

In track and field, the United States collected three gold medals, although they would almost certainly have collected another had triple jumper Willie Banks been able to compete. Banks, the defending champion, could only sit and watch after damaging a hamstring in qualifying, as his title went to China's Zou Zhengyuan. Zou's winning distance of 17.32 meters was a game record, improving on the 17.23 Banks achieved in Mexico City two years ago.

The men's women's 1,500 meters also produced games records. Gabriella Dorio of Italy, a finalist at the last two Olympics, was a popular winner of the women's race, showing a tactical sense by dictating the pace from the front before sprinting away to win in 4:05.35, 0.35 of a second inside the record.

In the men's 1,500 meters final, Said Ouita of Morocco came home smiling and waving in a time of three minutes 38.43 seconds, slicing more than a second off the games record set by West Germany's Thomas Westinghage six years ago.

Americans Mel Lattany and David Lee were predictable but nonetheless impressive winners on the track. Lattany ran a commanding race to win the 100 meters in 10.18 seconds and Lee had the speed to hold off the powerful challenge of Russian Dmitry Shkarupin in the men's 400 meters hurdles. Lee's time was 49.05, modest for the third fastest man in the event this year.

Led Williams was the third American gold medalist, winning a disappointing high jump competition with 2.25 meters. Zia Jiantua of China was second and defending champion Gerd Nagel of West Germany third also with 2.25, but with more failures.

Bev Goddard collected Britain's first gold medal with a surprisingly easy win in the women's 100 meters in 11.35 seconds.

Texan Nick Nevid gave the United States team a rousing start in the swimming competition. He scored an upset win over Olympic silver medalist Arsen Miskarov of the Soviet Union in the men's 100 meter, breaststroke final.

Soviet hope Lina Kachyushite, the Olympic champion and world 200 meters breaststroke record holder, was pushed into third place over 100 meters. The gold medal went to West German Angelika Knipping and Liang Weifen of China took the silver.

ped in with 32 as Hampshire reached 176 for seven in their 60 overs. After Keith Stevenson dismissed both Glamorgan openers with only two runs scored, Jesty made the vital breakthrough with the wickets of Pakistani Javed Miandad (64) and South African Rodney Ontong (23). The rest crumbled and from 100 for three, Glamorgan were 146 all out, Stevenson taking three for 24.

Sussex also look likely to reach the last eight after reducing Warwickshire to 121 for six at Edgbaston — still 147 runs short of victory with 18 overs left.

## ICC gives Sri Lanka the nod

# S. Africa's Test bid fails

LONDON, July 23 (AFP) — South Africa's latest bid to return to the international Test cricket scene failed here Wednesday.

At its annual meeting in London, the International Cricket Conference turned down a South African request to be readmitted as a member. And informed sources within the ICC said it could be a long time before the country, which last played Test cricket in 1919 could return to the fold.

The ICC does not plan to reveal the voting at Wednesday's session when it holds a press conference Thursday afternoon. However, the application received a 3-3 split.

A majority vote is required to re-admit South Africa. The white Test-playing countries — England, Australia and New Zealand — voted in favor. Other members —



OVER THE STICKS: American star Edwin Moses on his way to winning the 400-meter hurdles at the Lausanne meet recently. Moses came very near bettering his own world mark in the event.

## Cosmos struggles for victory

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey, July 23 (AP) — Shootout goals by Francois Van Der Elst of Belgium and Giorgio Chinaglia lifted the Cosmos to a 5-4 North American Soccer League victory over the Montreal Manic at Giants Stadium Wednesday night.

The regulation game ended tied at 4-4 and included two goals by Chinaglia. Both overtime periods were scoreless, and in the first, Manic defender Damir Sutevski was ejected for grabbing Cosmos' rookie Chlacio Bojca and shoving him.

In another match, midfielder, Rubeen Romano scored twice and assisted on a third goal, leading the Los Angeles Aztecs to a 4-2 victory over the Toronto Blizzard.

Romano broke a 2-2 tie at 59:51 with assists from Brian Quinn and Chris Fangerfield of England to put the Aztecs ahead to stay. Romano scored his second goal of the game and his sixth of the season at 70:53. He was assisted by Poli Garcia and John McGrane.

Mihalj Ker of Yugoslavia gave Los Angeles 1-0 lead by scoring on a penalty kick at 15:32. Paulo Moura was fouled giving the Aztecs the penalty kick opportunity. Quinn scored at 22:52 to make it 2-0. He was assisted by Romano on his second goal of the year.

After Sri Lankan Gehan Mendis and John Barclay put on 70 for the first Sussex wicket, Ian Greig boosted them to 274 for eight, featuring in three big stands. He added 61 with Paul Parker (33), 50 with Pakistani Imran Khan (18) and 56 with Wells (28) on his way to 82. His innings included nine fours.

Greig fell to Bob Willis, whose two for 43 was his side's best, though nothing like his Headingley exploits for England the day before. Spinner Chris Waller left Warwickshire floundering with three for 29, including Dennis Amiss (29), Andy Lloyd (25) and Geoff Humpage (12).

Meanwhile, former Dutch international midfielder Gerrie Mühren and four other Dutch players have flown into Hong Kong to join local league champions Seiko in the coming football season kicking off this September.

Mühren, 34, told the press that he had turned down attractive offers from league clubs in Spain and the Netherlands because of higher European taxes and the persuasiveness of Seiko's newly-appointed coach George Knobel, a former Dutch national coach.

The midfielder, who capped 40 times for his country, said: "When Knobel approached me with the offer (to play in Hong Kong) I just could not turn him down. You know, he was my coach when I was playing for Ajax and I always feel happy under him."

## Cooney agrees to fight Holmes

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP) — World Boxing Council heavyweight champion Larry Holmes and No. 1 contender Gerry Cooney have agreed to a title fight, it was reported Thursday.

New York Daily news columnist Dick Young said in the paper's Thursday editions that the fight between the two unbeaten boxers is set, although the site and date have not been determined yet.

"Cooney has agreed to fight me," Young quoted Holmes as saying. "Now we can close the book on a lot of nonsense. It will be interesting. It will be one of the biggest fights in history." Cooney had been set to meet World Boxing Association champion Mike Weaver in the fall but that bout was cancelled when Weaver was ordered by the WBA to fight No. 3 contender Tills before meeting Cooney. Weaver will meet Tills on Oct. 3. Holmes wants to fight Cooney in the fall.

In Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canadians heavyweight champion Trevor Berbick scored a convincing second-round knock-out victory over Conroy Nelson of Ottawa here Tuesday night to win the Commonwealth title he has sought for years and retain his own Canadian crown.

Berbick, who in his previous fight took World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion Larry Holmes through 15 rounds before losing a points decision, outpointed Nelson through the first round.

The challenger was unsure how to deal with Berbick's rushes and twice took direct hits while backing away. The victory gave the Jamaican-born Berbick a crown he said he wanted more than the world title he unsuccessfully fought Larry Holmes for in April.

The fight ended 2 mins 49 secs into the second round as Berbick pummeled Nelson against the ropes and sent him thudding to the canvas with a series of hefty punches.

Meanwhile, aggressive featherweight Salvatore Melluzzo became the fourth Italian to currently hold a European boxing title here Wednesday night when he stopped French opponent Laurent Grimbart in the seventh round of a scheduled twelve-round contest.

## Pecci bows to Perez

# Portes upsets Solomon

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — France's Pascal Portes upset the fifth seed Harold Solomon 1-6, 6-3, 6-2 Wednesday to advance to the third round of the \$200,000 Washington Star International Tennis Tournament.

Both players agreed the turning point in the match came in the first game of the second set. Solomon was serving at 40-love when Portes rallied to take the game. "I don't know what happened. I didn't lose my confidence, I just stopped hitting," Solomon said.

Portes, who shocked the tennis world last year when he beat then top seed Jimmy Connors in the 1980 Washington Star Tournament, has played poorly more recently. "I've had back problems and played terribly since April," Portes noted. "My victories this week have been my first in four months."

The 22-year-old Frenchman said he is helped by the presence of countrymen Yannick Noah and Christopher Freyss in the tournament. "It is good to have people from your own country to talk to and practice with when you are far from home," Portes said.

Solomon, a winner here in 1974, blamed his loss, in part, on a new oversized racket. "I've been using it for just three weeks. I guess I'm just not tournament tough," he said.

In a second upset Wednesday, Paraguay's Victor Pecci, the sixth seed fell to Uruguay's Diego Perez, 7-5, 6-1. The match marked the first time the two Latin Americans have faced each other on the court. Pecci's coach, Vazquez, said Pecci was surprised by the strength of his opponent's backhand and that had contributed to the loss.

Vazquez noted, however, that it was Pecci's own play that led to his ouster. "He (Pecci) did not serve well. He has been playing too much and needs a couple of weeks away from the game," Vazquez said.

In other matches Wednesday, No. 4 seed Guillermo Vilas swept past Ferdi Taygan 6-0, 6-0. Vilas has won this tournament three

times, most recently in 1979. Elliot Teltscher, seeded seventh, ousted Ben Testerman, 6-3, 6-1. Eddie Dibbs, No. 10 seed, bested Spain's Jose Lopez-Maeso, 6-1, 6-1.

Czechoslovakia's Stanislav Birner, who knocked off No. 2 seed Gene Mayer on Monday, won again beating Chile's Pedro Rebolledo 6-3, 4-6, 7-5. Erik Van Dillen beat Spain's Gabriel Urpi 7-5, 6-3.

Top-seed Ivan Lendl easily defeated Italy's Corrado Barazzutti 6-0, 6-2.

Tennis big three, Bjorn Borg, John McEnroe and Connors, have all skipped this year's tournament.

## McNamara rallies to oust Wilander

BAASTAD, Sweden, July 23 (AP) — Peter McNamara rallied to defeat Swedish youngster Mats Wilander Wednesday and joined fellow-Aussie Paul McNamee in the quarterfinals of the \$100,000-Swedish Open Tennis Championships.

McNamara, the top-seed, dropped the first set 1-6 to the 16-year-old Swede but then took the next two 6-2, 6-4 to win the second round match.

Wilander led 3-1 and had two break points to 5-3 in the decider. But McNamara proved tougher on the big points. "He has a bright future in tennis. But he needs to improve his volley," McNamara said of Wilander, who reached the third round at Wimbledon this year.

McNamee, the second seed, edged lucky loser Claudio Panatta of Italy 6-4, 7-5.

Others reaching the quarters Wednesday were Thierry Tulasne of France and Anders Jarryd of Sweden. Tulasne took Roberto Zavaino of Spain, 6-4, 6-4 and Jarryd beat Paul Kronk of Australia 6-2, 6-4.

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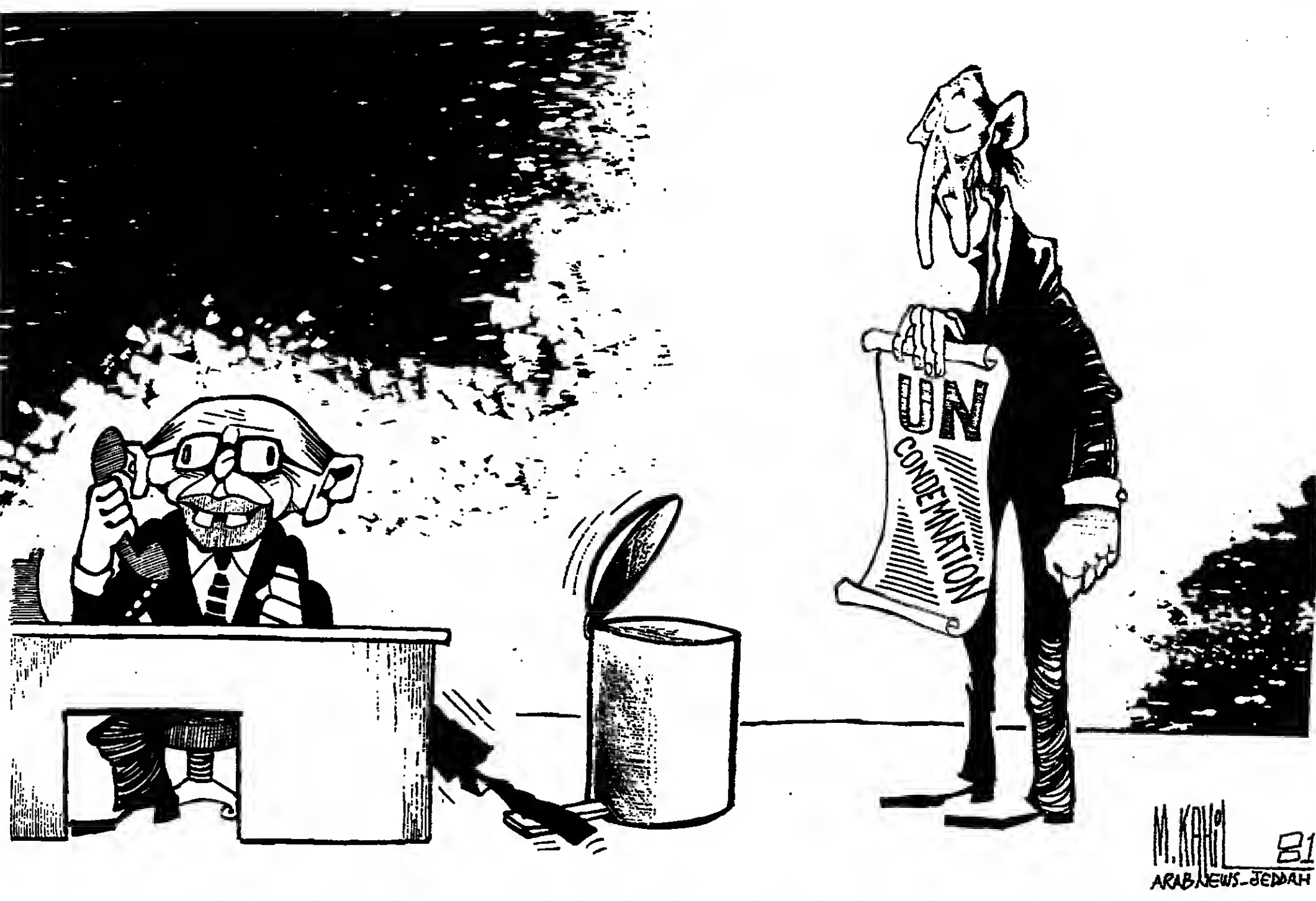
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## Israeli attacks mar U.S. policy in M.E.

By R. Gregory Nokes

WASHINGTON — The new fighting between Israel and Palestinians in Lebanon has thrown U.S. President Ronald Reagan's emerging Mideast policy into a virtual shambles, and much of the administration's anguish is aimed directly at Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The United States government clearly is fuming over Israel's raids into Lebanon, including the bombing last week of Palestinian positions in Beirut in which hundreds of Palestinians and Lebanese, mostly civilians, were killed and thousands injured.

Much of the Reagan administration's dismay revolves around Begin personally. Senior officials have confided that they believe progress toward peace would have been much enhanced if Shimon Peres' Labor Party had won last month's elections in Israel instead of Begin's Likud Party, and events since then have bolstered that opinion.

After Israel's bombing of Beirut last week, just before the administration intended to lifting its suspension on F-16 jet deliveries, one official accused Begin of "trying to drive a wedge" between the United States and moderate Arab states.

It is widely believed that Begin managed a close victory in the June 30 election by acting tough with his Arab neighbors, even though the behavior appeared reckless from a U.S. viewpoint. That

behavior included the June 7 bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research center and the shooting down of two Syrian helicopters in Lebanon.

The anger at Begin and his government was reflected in Reagan's decision Monday night to continue the F-16 suspension. Moreover, the suspension was expanded to cover 10 aircraft, up from four previously.

The administration also wanted to spare itself the embarrassment of supplying new aircraft at a time the Israelis are already using U.S.-supplied planes for its attacks in Lebanon, informed sources say. From the outset, the administration has been seeking to create an atmosphere for negotiating a lasting Arab-Israeli peace by reducing the violence on both sides.

Reagan's Mideast envoy, Philip Habib, has spent nearly three months in the region trying to bring about the conditions for a long-term peace in Lebanon.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. went to that region in April to seek to convince the Arabs they had more to fear from the Soviet Union in the long run than they did from Israel. The aim was to get them to join in an informal and-Soviet consensus, of sorts, and to draw attention away from the Arab-Israeli conflict. He did not have much success then, and in the wake of Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear center and the new outbreak of fighting in Lebanon the effort appears naive in retrospect. The fighting has been the worst in three years, and the longer it goes on, Habib's chances for obtaining a ceasefire will lessen. Officials have said previously that they had hoped to resume talks this fall aimed at establishing autonomy for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, the next step toward attaining a permanent Arab-Israeli peace. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who has risked his standing in the Arab world in his commitment to peace with Israel, is due in Washington next month for talks. Begin is due the following month.

But successful talks almost certainly depend on support of moderate Arab states. Obtaining that support in the wake of Israel's attacks into Lebanon will become all the more difficult. The attacks may have the unfortunate effect for Israel of restoring unity to the Arab world.

Still, in the long run, the current crisis in relations between Israel and the United States likely will pass, and Israel will get its F-16s. Haig offered a reminder of the depth of the U.S. commitment to Israel in a recent speech.

"I think it's awfully important that we Americans recognize that every American president since the founding of the state of Israel has joined in the American commitment for the preservation of that state and for its future vitality," he said. "This is a profound and serious obligation for Americans everywhere." — (AP)

## China's youths on crime spree

By Jonathan Mirsky

LONDON — Alarmed by nationwide violence, China's leaders have begun a crackdown on criminals and "counter-revolutionaries." Speed of retribution is the main aim. A spokesman for the National People's Congress argues that in serious cases, where the facts are invariably plain, miscarriages of justice are unlikely.

Justice should therefore be prompt, especially for murder, rape and bombing, and for the bosses of criminal gang. Two years ago the congress directed that death penalties need not be approved by the Supreme People's Court. Recently it referred to a mass demand for quick executions for grave crimes now being committed in such volume that it would be impossible for the Supreme Court to deal with them.

In Peking the municipal Communist Party reports continuous "heinous cases", especially by escapees from prisons and reform centers.

The People's Daily maintains that most criminals are young, poisoned by the Gang of Four (still the

favoured explanation of wrongdoing in China) or by foreign bourgeois influences. In the northeast, the Liaoning provincial party committee asserts: "Most criminals are from the masses and 70 percent to 80 percent of them are young."

There are 20 million urban unemployed in China, a tenth of the city population, and again, most are young. But the authorities do not offer joblessness as an explanation for juvenile crime. Young criminals are reported to be assaulting teachers and vandalizing schools in Canton, where local officials have recently proclaimed an amnesty for the owners of a vast number of illegally held guns and other weapons who turn them in. Soldiers have been threatened with heavy penalties for allowing their firearms to fall into unauthorized hands.

Nor are Guangdong's schools the sole scene of crime in the province. A local radio broadcast recently gave details of gang-rape in broad daylight, murder, smuggling, gang warfare, and sabotage, and said: "The masses have a lot to complain about."

Similar descriptions of crime pour into the center from throughout China, to be greeted with satis-

faction if they include summary executions before large crowds. An immediate public death penalty, in the words of the People's Daily, "displays the might of the people's democratic dictatorship, enhances the morale of the masses, and strikes terror into criminal hearts."

Demanding "mass sentences with great fanfare," Shanghai's Wen Hui Bao adds: "We must not be soft-hearted. Only in this way can we make bad people fear good people."

"Counter-revolutionary speech" is also a focus of official displeasure. This spring, six of China's last remaining intellectual dissidents were rounded up in various cities. Veterans of the Peking's Democracy Wall (nowadays a drab, carefully scrubbed empty expanse), the dissidents had imagined they were protected by the constitution's guarantee of free speech.

But in a recent editorial headed "Socialist law does not give counter-revolutionaries freedom of speech," the Peking Daily observed that "class enemies" are adept at exploiting the media, spreading rumors, and distributing pamphlets in their efforts to undermine the state. (ONS)

## Polish congress fails to satisfy Soviets

By Mark Wadowski

MOSCOW — The just-concluded Polish Communist Party Congress may not be enough to convince Moscow that the Polish crisis is over, despite the congress' show of national unity and its pledges of loyalty to the Soviet bloc. The government-controlled Soviet media presented a generally upbeat picture of the congress, even though unprecedented reforms were carried out there.

Yet according to Soviet and foreign diplomatic sources, Moscow remains concerned that socialism in Poland will be further undermined — and Soviet security further threatened — unless Polish authorities act quickly to quell future labor unrest and devise solutions to mounting economic problems and food shortages.

If authorities fail to act, one Soviet official warned privately this week, the situation in the country is likely to deteriorate further and a Soviet military intervention might still be in the offing.

On the other hand, actions that Polish leaders might be forced to take to improve the economic climate, including proposed food price hikes of 100 percent and imposition of a wage freeze, might themselves trigger so much unrest that the Kremlin would decide to intervene. Given all the variables, one Western diplomat said during the weekend, "The game may just now be beginning."

Before the congress, the Soviet Communist Party accused the Polish leadership of "retreating step by step under the onslaught of internal counter-revolution." Now that reform-minded Polish Communist leader Stanislaw Kania has survived the congress, the Kremlin seems for the moment to be turning the other cheek to Polish reforms and casting its lot with Kania and his top deputies.

The Soviets have had almost no comment on Poland's latest reforms, a development that is being widely interpreted as signaling Kremlin discomfort with the changes.

The introduction of secret ballot voting at the Polish Congress resulted not only in Kania's reelection but also in the selection of 11 new members to the ruling 15-member Polish Communist Party Politburo and other changes that will make the top Polish leadership more accountable to the rank and file.

Soviet Communist Party regulations also call for secret ballots in party votes. The outcomes of many Soviet intraparty elections are believed to be determined ahead of time by instructions from the top, but, in times of crisis, the party's Central Committee has reshuffled top Soviet leaders.

Western diplomats said they believed the government-controlled Soviet press tailored its coverage of the congress to avoid the impression which it encouraged earlier, that matters in Poland were out of hand. Stressing the most positive part of the congress from the Soviet view, Soviet television reported Monday night that Kania "gave assurances that Poland will adhere to its alliance obligations and will be a loyal friend of the Soviet Union."

The Soviets are sure to try to hold Kania to that — at a minimum. Privately, however, some Soviets believe that the "esteemed comrade" Kania, as Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev referred to him in a telegram last weekend, will not be able to cope. They fear weakened Communist rule in their neighboring Warsaw Pact ally and a correspondingly higher risk to the Soviet Union.

Particularly troubling to Moscow are growing food shortages in Poland and the prospect of additional strikes. The crisis in Poland that began last summer, like others before it, was sparked by the announcement that meat prices were being raised.

One Soviet, quoting an old proverb, said this week that "revolution is not made on full stomachs." Moscow may fear that "counter-revolution" in Poland will spread if people are not adequately fed.

Future walkouts or violence, like the burning last spring of a police station in Poland, could be the pretext that the Soviet Union uses to intervene — a possibility that Western diplomats say has not been ruled out — if Polish authorities do not act decisively to bring the situation under control. (AP)

## MERE MODEST WORDS

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger came as near to the truth as is possible to an American official when he talked about the present Israeli wave of terror. The raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad, he said, was "political" in motivation, aiming at scuttling the efforts of the Washington administration to reach an agreement with the Arabs. The murderous raid on Beirut, he continued, had the aim of destroying U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission in the Middle East.

Brave words indeed, especially when he added his view that one could not, after careful perusal of the situation, call Israeli Premier Begin a "moderate" — which surely must be one of the understatement of the century.

Congratulations to Weinberger on his forthrightness, of course. But the fact remains that the action the U.S. administration is taking falls far below even those very modest words. Both the Americans and the Israelis know that the suspension of delivery of 10 military planes makes no difference to the situation. Israel is continuing its air attacks on Lebanon, and the signs are that these are preparing for an incursion on the ground.

And it is these attacks which are the issue, the wanton murder from the air of civilians, which might be soon augmented by murder at closer quarters from the ground. It is here that the United States, without which Israel would not have the means of murder, must have its clear, unequivocal say. And that say, most certainly, would have to amount to much more than what Weinberger had it in his daring to say.

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

Al-Jazirah and Al-Bilad led with an extraordinary meeting of the joint Arab Defense Council which began in Tunis Thursday, to discuss the Israeli barbaric assaults on Lebanon and the Palestinian camps. In a lead story, Al-Medina reported that the Palestinian commandos fired 840 rockets on 26 Jewish towns and villages between July 15 and 20, while Al-Nadwa said that the Israeli enemy has destroyed Al-Zahrani refinery and set the Tapline on fire and has further intensified its artillery attack on South Lebanon.

In a front-page story, Al-Jazirah quoted Dr. Fouad Al-Farsi, undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Electricity, as saying that a total investment of SR90 billion has been made in 2,543 industries in the Kingdom. Al-Medina gave front-page coverage to the U.S. defense secretary's criticism of Israeli Premier Begin's immoderate attitude toward the Middle East crisis. The defense secretary reportedly reaffirmed Israel's role in thwarting the mission of Philip Habib in the Middle East.

Al-Bilad gave page one highlight to the Security Council's call to Israel to stop its raids on Lebanon. The paper also reported in another prominent front-page story that Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, has urged the Arab world to adopt serious steps to restore the usurped rights of the Arabs.

In an editorial on the Israeli raids on Lebanon, Al-Medina observed that the whole Arab world expressed

its great displeasure and shock over the world stance on the Lebanese situation. It said the western world, mainly the U.S., has done nothing to put an end to the terrorist activities of the Jews against the Lebanese and Palestinians. The paper added that only way to halt Israel's military actions is to pay it back in the same coin. In this connection, it mentioned the meeting of the joint Arab Defense Council in Tunis, which is expected to study the ways of countering the Zionist attacks. The paper reminded those countries which support Israel that their military and financial assistance to Israel demonstrates their participation in the big crime which the Israelis have been perpetrating on the Arabs.

In an editorial, Al-Bilad noted that, since Israel has shown disregard to the Security Council, the Arabs should now make an effective move to confront the Jewish onslaughts. It said that part of this responsibility lies on the Arab Defense Council which is currently meeting in Tunis, and hoped that the council's deliberations will provide a cornerstone in the realization of an important step to repel the enemy and expose the dimensions of his aggression. In order to succeed in thwarting the enemy plans, the Arabs will have to develop the strategy of solidarity among themselves at all costs, said the paper.

Al-Jazirah noted that Israel and all its supporters have always thought that the Arabs are capable of

overpowering Israel. The latter, therefore, committed repeated aggressions against the Arabs to shake their self-confidence. Its attack on Lebanon is more a psychological than a military tactic and it primarily aims at creating a wave of terror among the Arab policy makers, so that they are not able to take any decisive action against Israel, the paper said. It added that any Arab resolve to overpower Israel ought to be made delicately, taking into consideration the point that Israel will seek foreign assistance as it won't have the capacity of absorbing a surprise military shock without jeopardizing the balance of its offensive power.

Al-Nadwa, in an editorial, urged the Arab Defense Council to take serious and resolute steps against the Israeli belligerence. It said that the council will have to race with time to be able to mobilize the Arab forces for an effective confrontation with an intransigent enemy. A decisive action has become indispensable because Israel had not only flouted the Security Council's resolutions but has escalated its military activities in the region. In view of this, the Arab Defense Council will be called upon to equip Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance forces with rockets as soon as possible, so that they can foil the enemy's aims and objectives in the region. The paper also said that the whole Arab nation should employ all its coherences and potentialities to win a victory over the enemy and to make him realize that his crimes will not go unpunished.



"Enough with Lebanon. Now you can turn toward the West Bank and Golan!" Al-Medina

ملفات من الجليل



## Ramadan and Night Worship

By Adil Salahi

Our month of Ramadan has a special character which distinguishes it from other months of the year. It derives this character from the type of actions we do in it, whether obligatory or voluntary. We have discussed over the last two weeks fasting and its importance in building the nation of Islam which is charged with the task of conveying the Divine message to all mankind. Fasting is, however, one aspect of what we do in Ramadan.

Mosques all over the Muslim world witness some unusual activity in Ramadan. Worshippers gather for a late congregational prayer which is offered after ISHA, the night prayer, and takes much longer than any of the five daily prayers. This worship exercise is not obligatory. It was done regularly by the Prophet, and his actions are examples we follow. Whatever he did we are strongly recommended and encouraged to do.

Prayers are a devotional practice which is beautifully and accurately described as something that breathes life into souls. This applies particularly to night prayers. At night the worshiper feels himself much closer to Allah. Prayers help him purify himself and strengthen his resolve to fulfill all the duties Allah requires of him, especially in relation to the conveyance of the Divine message of mankind.

It is noteworthy that such long and late night prayers were obligatory in the very early period of Islam. The Prophet and his few companions had to stay up nearly half the night every night

in total devotion to Allah. After a couple of hours sleep they would rise and offer their devotion. Later the obligation was relaxed. The action itself is strongly recommended. It does not require a far stretch of imagination to visualize the strong effect such night prayers have in educating the believers and building their characters. The self discipline involved, the feeling of proximity to Allah they impart, the acceptance of His will as something supreme are all important factors which help shape the character of the Islamic nation. Hence such night prayers were obligatory in the formative period of the first Muslim generation. When we consider the remarkable achievements of that generation we have to remember that it was a generation molded by the Prophet himself, and we have also to remember that such late and long night prayers were an essential element in its molding.

The fact that the obligation was relaxed does not alter anything of the value of spending part of the night in honest worship. Indeed, Muslims had to resort to this unique method to re-educate themselves in their faith and to rebuild their truly Islamic character every time that character was weakened by any set of circumstances. It remains today our invaluable training, which acquires for us the habit of opting for the hard but right course in preference to the easy and comfortable but wrong one.

There is no doubt that the month of Ramadan with its strong emphasis on



## What the Qur'an Teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

You who are wrapped up in your mantle, keep vigil all night long, save for a short while; half the night, or abate a little thereof or add a little thereto - and recite the Qur'an with measured tone, for We are about to charge you with words of surpassing gravity. It is in the watches of the night that impressions are strongest and words most eloquent; in the day-time you have a long chain of business. Remember the name of your Lord and devote yourself to Him utterly. He is the Lord of the East and West; there is no god but Him, so take Him alone for your Protector.

(The Matted One 73:1-9)

night worship in addition to the day worship of fasting enables us to maintain our ideological character. It helps us stick to the standard of truth and evaluate everything accordingly.

Hence, when Muslims say Ramadan is a month of endless blessings they

speak from personal experience because they see the effects of this blessing in their daily life. It is only natural, therefore, that we always thank Allah for giving us the month of Ramadan and for making it what it is in reality for our own benefit.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letter to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

## The life of the Prophet -16

### More negotiations, more terror

As Quraysh continued in its hostile attitude to Muhammad's message he continued to take a determined stand, calling upon people to renounce idol worship and to turn back to Allah, the Creator who made man His vicegerent on earth. Realizing that the persecution of a few helpless individuals was not deterring anyone from accepting the new faith, the Quraysh chiefs made another attempt at negotiating a settlement.

A new delegation went to Abu Talib, the Prophet's uncle and protector. They took with them a young man called Umarah ibn Al-Waleed whose father was a well known figure in Makkah. They made this proposal to Abu Talib: We have brought with us Umarah, the most vigorous and smartest young man in Quraysh to offer him to you so that you may adopt him as a son and benefit from his courage and sound mind. In exchange, you give us your nephew who has rebelled against the religion you and your forefathers have followed, and who has sown the seeds of discord among your people and ridiculed their practices. We would take him and kill him while you take a man for a man.

Abu Talib said: "What a raw deal you are offering me! You want to give me your son to feed while I give you my son to kill! This will never be." Al-Mut'im ibn Addi who was with the delegation said to Abu Talib: "Your people have offered you a fair deal indeed. They are doing their best to appease you but you don't seem willing to accept any offer they make." Abu Talib rejoined: "They certainly have not been fair to me. But I see that you have joined them in letting me down." The discussion became more heated then the Quraysh delegation left with everybody feeling extremely angry.

We should note here that if the proposal Quraysh made to Abu Talib sounds prepos-

trous to us it was to those who put it forward an honest attempt to achieve a solution to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the tribal society of Arabia, where tribal ties transcended all other ties, and where a man's position is determined by the number of children he had and the support he can muster, Abu Talib would not be sacrificing much if he exchanged his nephew for an able and intelligent young man. It is noteworthy that the proposal was described as fair by a man like Al-Mut'im who would show over the following years a friendly and compassionate attitude toward Muhammad and the Muslims in general. Furthermore, he was a distant cousin of Abu Talib. Abd Manaf was the great grandfather of both men. Hence he was expected to look at the affair from a standpoint closer to that of Abu Talib. Indeed Abu Talib's remark about Al-Mut'im's letting him down acquires a stronger sense when considered in this light.

The negotiations thus ended in total failure, this was only to be expected since the issue involved touches upon basic principles. Hence Quraysh saw no option but to widen its campaign of persecution to all Muslims. Each clan took vengeance against any of its sons who adopted Islam. Maltreatment was much harsher and more widespread.

When Abu Talib realized what was taking place his worries about his nephew increased. So he called upon his clan to give him their firm pledges of support in protecting Muhammad against any maltreatment he may be subjected to. They responded favorably with one exception: Abu Lahab, another uncle of the Prophet, who was a fierce opponent of Islam, joined the rest of Quraysh in their campaign of persecution. Abu Talib, however, was extremely pleased by this support. The Prophet was thus able to continue to preach his message. (To be continued next Friday)

# New U.S. trend: Privileged youths turn self-destructive, violent

By Blaine Harden

WASHINGTON, D.C. (WP) — Out in America's promised land, in the suburbs and villages where the moneyed classes raise their families, there are increasing signs of a self-destructive, violent and perverse discontent among the children of privilege.

In the big-money North Shore suburbs of Chicago the daughter of a wealthy real estate developer drove her mother's sports car out to a park and hanged herself from a tree. In Passaic, N.J., the 24-year-old son of a prominent chemistry professor came home, entered his parents' spacious home with a knife. Glenn Goodrich, a bright but aimless young man who friends said was always dazzled by the brilliance of his father, stabbed Frank C. Goodrich in the heart as he lay asleep.

Outside the Washington Hilton last March, another aimless young man from a privileged family allegedly attempted the ultimate American horror. John W. Hinckley Jr., who had failed to measure up to the success of his brother and sister, whose name went unspoken when his oil-executive father talked of his successful children, stands charged with trying to kill the President of the United States.

Behind these privileged kids gone wrong there is growing statistical evidence and near unanimity among mental health experts across America that growing up affluent can be a curse as well as a blessing.

In the suburbs of major U.S. cities, the home of about 70 percent of the 3 million American families with annual incomes of more than \$50,000, the curse seems to be getting increasingly destructive. The rate of adolescent suicide has more than tripled in the United States since 1955, with even greater increases among white males in the affluent suburbs of Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

In three villages on Chicago's North Shore "suicide belt," where 39 teen-agers took their lives in a recent 18-month period, the teen suicide rate has jumped 250 percent in the past decade and leads the rest of Illinois.

## Determining advance 'suicide factor' possible with simple hospital tests

By Lois Timnick

BETHESDA, Maryland, (LAT) — Can the likelihood of a person's committing suicide be predicted — and prevented? Yes, say researchers at the National Institute of Mental Health here and the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. They believe they have found a "suicide factor" in human spinal fluid that can be measured by a simple laboratory test.

All too often, patients who have been severely depressed or who have even made an unsuccessful suicide attempt are misjudged "not suicidal" and sent home, only to take their lives within months.

But the new test can separate the truly suicidal from the depressed or otherwise disturbed patient, the researchers say. It can help doctors decide which patients need longer hospital stays, with more intensive treatment, as well as which patients should receive new drugs that appear to alter levels of this suicide factor (which is a well-known brain chemical). And it is shedding light on why men kill themselves more often than women and why not all suicidal people are depressed and not all severely depressed persons are suicidal.

The test, which would cost about \$15 to \$20 if combined with other routine hospital tests when suicide is a feared possibility, indirectly measures a brain chemical called serotonin. Serotonin is one of numerous "chemical messengers" that transmit impulses from one nerve cell to the next. Although Serotonin itself is fleeting, it leaves behind a sort of fingerprint or marker—its metabolite or end product, a chemical called 5-HIAA. It is this 5-HIAA that can be detected in cerebrospinal fluid taken by lumbar puncture (a pin) a few inches below the end of the spinal cord.

The chemical doesn't fluctuate from day to day, according to mood or illness, but appears to be a stable measure of personality traits, which are probably largely inherited. The chemical is generally present in lower levels in men than women.

The relationship between low 5-HIAA and high risk of suicide is "The most powerful association I'm aware of between a biological marker and a behavior," said Dr. Frederick K. Goodwin, chief of the National Institute of Mental Health's (NIMH) clinical psychology Branch of Research.

Goodwin and Dr. Gerald L. Brown of the NIMH and Dr. Marie Aberg of the Karolinska Institute have conducted a series of studies over the last five years — together and separately — that clearly establish the link.

The MINH team had been intrigued by an earlier study in which they found a connection between impulsive, aggressive behavior in a group of navy enlisted men and levels of certain brain chemicals. Aggression and low 5-HIAA (and thus low Serotonin) seemed to go hand in hand in these men, but the researchers also noticed, almost accidentally, that 82 percent of the men in the low 5-HIAA group had attempted suicide — nine times the number who did so in the group with high levels.

Meanwhile in Sweden, Aberg, who had first reported the association between low Serotonin and suicide, demonstrated not only that Serotonin's end product, 5-HIAA, was lower in suicide attempters than in others, but was especially low to be low in those who chose violent methods and/or were successful in suicide.

Men tend to choose more violent and effective means of suicide, such as shooting, hang-

gave children love and acceptance. With the rapid increase in American mobility — the Census Bureau says that half of the population moves every five years — Sorel says the "correction emotional experience" offered by grandparents and other family members has fallen off sharply.

A sharp increase in the American divorce rate, which the government says has nearly tripled in the past 20 years and which has cut across all socio-economic lines, means there are far more children than ever subjected to divorce-related stress. The U.S. Census Bureau says nearly 13 million American children live in one-parent homes, and the total is growing by more than a million a year.

Whether parents are divorced or not, psychiatrists say they've seen a marked decline during the past decade in the quality of parent-child relationships.

Indulgence Causes Problems "Children are indulged with trivia — superficial material things — and at the same time they are denied meaningful acceptance. There is no gut-level acceptance of children for what they are," says Dr. C. Gibson Dunn, a psychiatrist and medical director at the Springwood Psychiatric Institute in Leesburg, Va.

The indulgence continues, Dunn says, as children become teen-agers, with parents giving their kids virtually everything they want except their time and "real standards of what's good and bad."

Dunn and other child psychiatrists say that troubled affluent adolescents appear as strangely hollow adults: They have grown up frighteningly fast, with a razor-sharp understanding of social status and money. But without the decision-making standards to control their knowledge.

Part of the squeeze on American teen-agers is demographic. Seniors in high school next fall will have the dubious distinction of having been born during the last year of the baby boom — the post-World War II explosion of American fertility that began in 1946 and waned in 1964.

High school seniors, along with all their

younger teen-age peers, live in the shadow of the greatest population bulge in American history. Like diners who show up late for the feast, teen-agers and young adults are likely to find many of the tastiest opportunities already gone.

### Warnings Signals Evident

"When a kid begins to get rebellious, his grades suddenly drop in school, he refuses to do anything around the house, parents must realize there is a very serious problem," says Dick Hayman of Great Falls, Va. He is the father of two children in their early 20s, a daughter who went to college and "turned out beautifully" and a son with a history of problems.

"Many parents wait too long, until the kid

is too far gone to be helped. I wish I knew the answer for what a parent can do differently, except try to get to know the parents of his children's friends. Find out their values and to try to maintain a framework of rules in which the kid can operate. Kids want to know what their do's and don't's are, otherwise they walk around feeling lost," says Hayman.

For affluent teen-agers, especially young men, who either haven't the aptitude or the interest in traveling the narrow track through college and into demanding professional careers, there is growing pressure literally to get lost, according to Harvard sociologist David Reisman.

"There's a relatively small but absolutely large number of these young men who don't go to college. Who take menial jobs or just

wander around. No one seems very interested. They are not obviously deprived, but they are obviously unhappy," says Reisman, the well-known author of several books dealing with affluent society, including "The Lonely Crowd."

There are no statistics on how many of these wandering sons of privilege there are across the country, but interviews with mental health authorities in six major metropolitan areas indicate the problem is common.

On Chicago's North Shore, in the Washington suburbs and elsewhere, according to psychologists, counselors and high school students, there's no room for these "failures." They are looked down upon and urged to move on.

saudi business

# Read NEXT week in SAUDI BUSINESS

With more and more sections of Saudi society becoming affluent, meat is being consumed in greater quantities with the result that local production is unable to meet demand. Ahmad Kamal Khuroo on page 20 looks into the meat business. Related story about a new company that has been floated to improve transport of livestock to the Kingdom on page 22.

Construction continues at a feverish pace at the University of Petroleum and Minerals. Scott Pendleton meets the architect and provides a glimpse into the architectural features of the new facilities that add to the UPM's reputation as one of the most picturesque universities in the Kingdom.

A multimillion riyal housing and shopping complex is in the works in Riyadh. Javid Hassan met the architects of the showpiece for details on the latest business splurge.

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# 'World's fastest train' speeds silently through France

By Michael Carlton

PARIS. (WP) — It comes gliding out of the station like a cheetah after a gazelle. In great, graceful strides it increases speed, blurring orange against the deep green of the burgundy countryside. Faster, and faster still, until it reaches maximum speed: This is the fastest train in the world.

None of the brawling, broad-shouldered power we associate with trains: None of the steam and smoke and noise and grit we expect when we get around a railroad station in the United States. Even its name is unlike those of the trains of our childhood. No "Cannon Ball Express" or "Empire Builder," this is the "Tres Grande Vitesse" or "Very High Speed."

The "Very" in this case is a record 238 miles per hour set on Feb. 26. The TGV will not carry passengers at that speed, but its 165-MPH average speed between Paris and Lyon still makes it the fastest passenger train operating anywhere in the world, surpassing the famed Japanese "Bullet Train" by more than 20 mph, and Amtrak's "Metroliner" by 60 mph.

The development of the new train, a project that has taken a decade and \$2.2 billion, is the latest in a series of long-term projects by the French National Railroads designed to make the system the best in Europe, if not the world.

This development occurs in an era when Amtrak is about to go under, at a time the American railroad system is battered and bruised and shaking the bones of miserable commuters and when the German Bundesbahn is piling up debts (see related story). The French National Railroads are providing efficient, on-time service for more than 700 million passengers a year. They are carried on 24,000 miles of track, while Amtrak carries 21.2 million on a system of roughly the same length.

A comparison between Amtrak and the French national railroads is not fair to the American system, since it has to cover immense distances where on-time performance is a sometime thing. The French system serves a smaller, compact country with a population used to train travel. In America we fly: in France they take the train.

The Lyon-to-Paris run that TGV will serve is the most popular in France and has seen an enormous growth in the past 30 years. In 1966 the French National Railroads carried 5.5 million passengers on the line; in 1985 the projected total is 85 million.

Because of the tremendous growth of the Lyon-to-Paris line, French railroad officials selected it to introduce the TGV service and began the work of laying new, stronger track on a specially prepared roadbed that uses

concrete, rather than wooden, ties. There are no grade crossings: special underpasses have been prepared for livestock, and fences line the road to prevent animals or people from venturing onto the roadbed.

When the TGV begins regular service on Sept. 27, it will cut the time for the Paris-to-Lyon trip from four hours to two hours and 45 minutes. After the final segment of the

new track is completed in 1983, the journey will take only two hours. Trains will run every 30 minutes, with peak-time service offered every five minutes when the 87 trains are all in operation.

The cost for the Concorde-like ride is the same as the fare charged on all the slower Paris-to-Lyon trains, approximately \$50 for

first class and \$35 for second. The same-fare philosophy is to allow all riders of the French National Railroads to sample the new train.

"We wanted to avoid the Concorde image," said Dagobert Scher, deputy director for the French National Railroads. "Concorde is for the rich, for the businessman on an expense account. We want the TGV to be

available to all travelers, not just a few."

Although it won't charge Concorde prices, comparison to the supersonic airplane is appropriate. Like the Concorde, the TGV is the fastest house in the stable. It's long, sloping nose is reminiscent of the Concorde's famous profile and its sleek stainless steel body is a match for Concorde elegance. Even

its glistening interior reminds you of the Concorde — with airline-style seats, two on one side of the aisle and one on the other in first class, two on each side in second class. Airline-type meals will be served at your seat. There will be no dining car on the 386-passenger train.

Riding the TGV is not luxurious. The trip, even when the track is extended to Switzerland and Marseille and Avignon, is too short to justify sleeping cars, or even compartments, so the great privacy of a berth will not be available. Meals, although adequate, will not be served with the flair associated with a dining car. The interior with all its plastic and stainless steel lacks the romance of the polished brass and mahogany of the grand old trains.

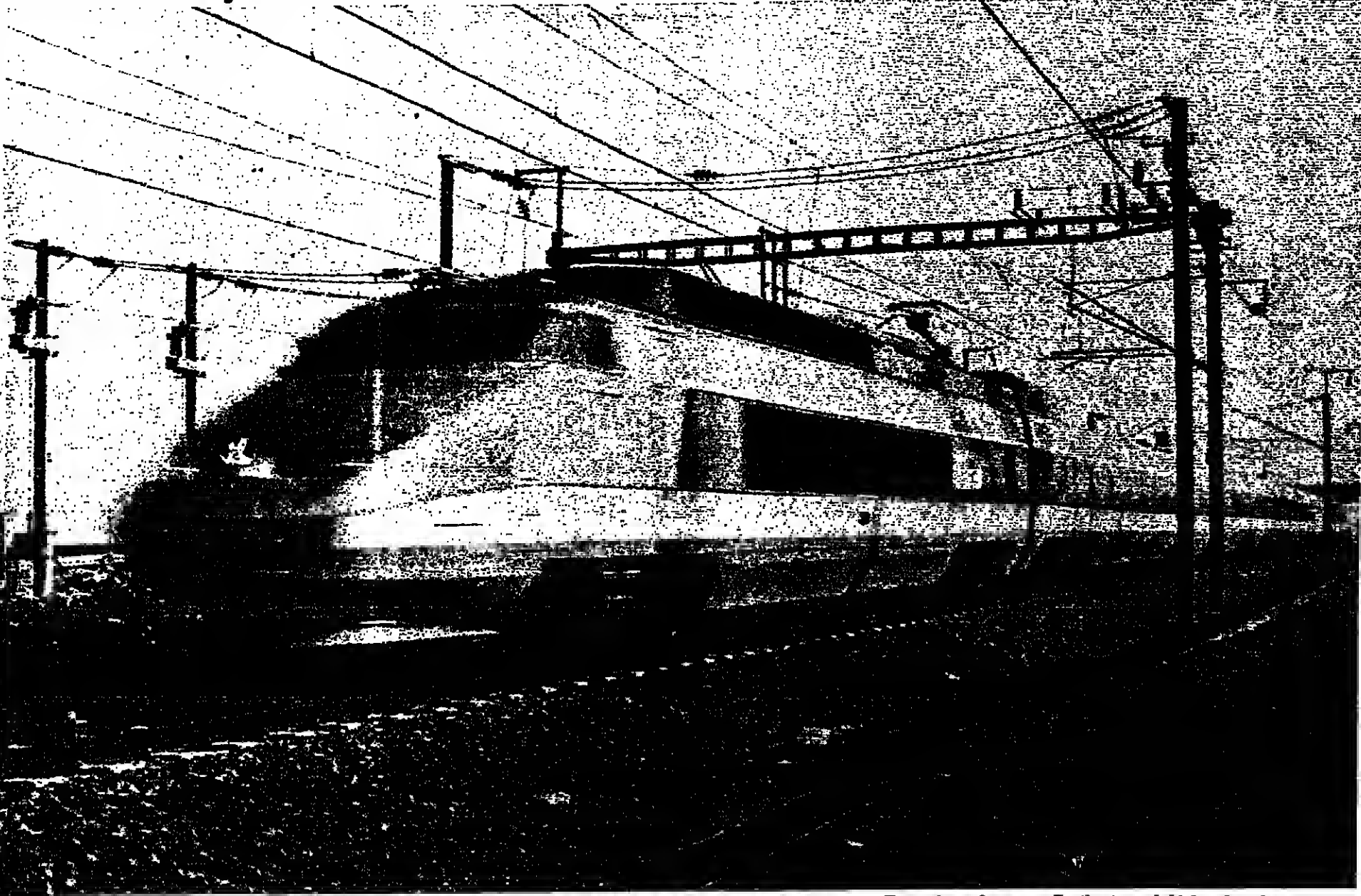
The TGV was not built for romance or for someone who wants to go back to another era of train travel. It was built to take you to a destination in comfort and at extremely high speed.

That you are going 165 mph on the TGV is not apparent when you ride it. Signposts and trees flash by quickly, but so do they on any high speed train. The ride is smooth, without vibration, and singularly uneventful. It is only from the outside, when the great graceful body rushes by at 165 mph that you realize the speed at which this creature is moving. A speed that no scheduled train in history has achieved: a speed which makes the trip from Paris to Lyon as simple and easy as a walk along the Seine.

That ease is one of the reasons the French National Railroads are so successful. That, and a government subsidy that eases the losses (\$500 million last year) that come with operating reasonably-priced and frequent train service throughout the country. A visitor to Paris using the trains can visit major tourist areas like Normandy and Champagne and Burgundy on day trips using the French railroads and be home in time for dinner in his hotel.

By purchasing a "France Vacances" pass you will get an even bigger bargain in French rail travel. A one-week pass in first class costs \$170 (\$115 for second class); a 15-day pass in is \$220 and \$150; and a month-long pass is \$345 and \$230. Included in the price: unlimited travel on the French National Railroads system (including the TGV), free airport transfers, use of the bus and subway in Paris a 10 percent reduction on bus excursions, and a free car for a day on the first class week pass or two free days use of a car for the month pass. If you plan to visit other countries by rail, the French National Railroads will honor your Eurail Pass, which is good for travel in most countries of Europe.

Is this any way to run a railroad? Apparently.



RAIL REVOLUTION: French high speed train is expected to revolutionize travel in the southeast part of the country. The train performs excellently at speeds higher than those fixed for its commercial service and has broken records with its speed of 260 km/h. By train, with the introduction of this new service, the trip from Lyon to Paris will be only two hours and 45 minutes. (RFT)

# Despite fare, passenger increases, West German railroad is in trouble

BONN (R) — West Germany's Bundesbahn (railway system) is going off the rails financially. Despite two fare increases this year and a sustained increase in passenger traffic, West German railways expect a two billion dollar deficit in 1981.

By 1985, at the present rate the Bundesbahn's entire passenger revenue will suffice only to pay interest charges on its debts, currently \$14 billion and rising fast.

The opposition Christian Democratic Party (CDU) has said the Bundesbahn has driven into a "vicious rectangle" of debts, rising losses, sinking investment and the end of rationalization.

Some commentators have criticized a lack of political will to solve the Bundesbahn's growing indebtedness and expenditure during the "fat" years of West Germany's economic growth. In a year when the federal budget is projected to show a \$14 billion deficit, neither government nor opposition feels the Bundesbahn's mountain of debts can be allowed to grow much further.

Transport spending of which the railways take nearly half, is now the largest item in the country's budget after social security and defense. The government will subsidize the railways to the tune of \$5.5 billion this year alone.

Transport Minister Volker Hauff has said "drastic savings" must be made to prevent a debt which was \$6.3 billion in 1969 from rising to \$22 billion by 1985.

Birgit Breuel, economics minister in the state of Lower Saxony and member of the Bundesbahn board, has said clear distinctions must be drawn between economically viable services and those to be run as a social service.

She said state and local authorities should take more financial responsibility for uneconomic local traffic, which recovers only 25 percent of its costs through fares.

Bundesbahn Chairman Wolfgang Vaerst

suggested the railways could make a profit if not subject to "unfair" competition from other modes of public transport. Passenger ships do not pay for the upkeep of the Rhine and bus companies are not responsible for building the roads which they serve, so why should the Bundesbahn pay for the construction and upkeep of its track, he asked.

But the government was unwilling to increase its subsidy any further, and Dr. Vaerst's view that the federal government should build and maintain the railroads fell on stony ground.

Rationalization has already drastically reduced the number of Bundesbahn emp-

loyees and the limit beyond which no further economies can be made is rapidly approaching. But Hauff recently unveiled a plan to alter the law governing the Bundesbahn.

At first the amendment appeared only to be suggesting that top management posts should in the future be filled by privately recruited executives on flexible contracts rather than civil servants who feel unadventurously safe in their job. Hauff insisted after presenting his plans to the cabinet that there was no question at present of closing a single kilometer of the current passenger rail network of 23,000 km (14,400 miles).

A railways spokesman said a policy of no

closures did not necessarily mean no lines of track would be lost. In particular uneconomic routes on which the Bundesbahn might still decide to replace trains by buses, he said.

In cases where they wished to preserve a particular service, local authorities would have the "right" to pay the Bundesbahn to keep the trains running. This could be the beginning of what the Bundesbahn has wanted for a long time — local authorities to take more financial responsibility for those services they wish to retain for social reasons while freeing the Bundesbahn to concentrate on long-distance routes.

# Taiwan railway honoring the importance of trains

KEELUNG, Republic of China — The centennial of the Chinese railroad system is being celebrated by the Taiwan Railway Administration (TRA) with a number of celebrations and special services for passengers.

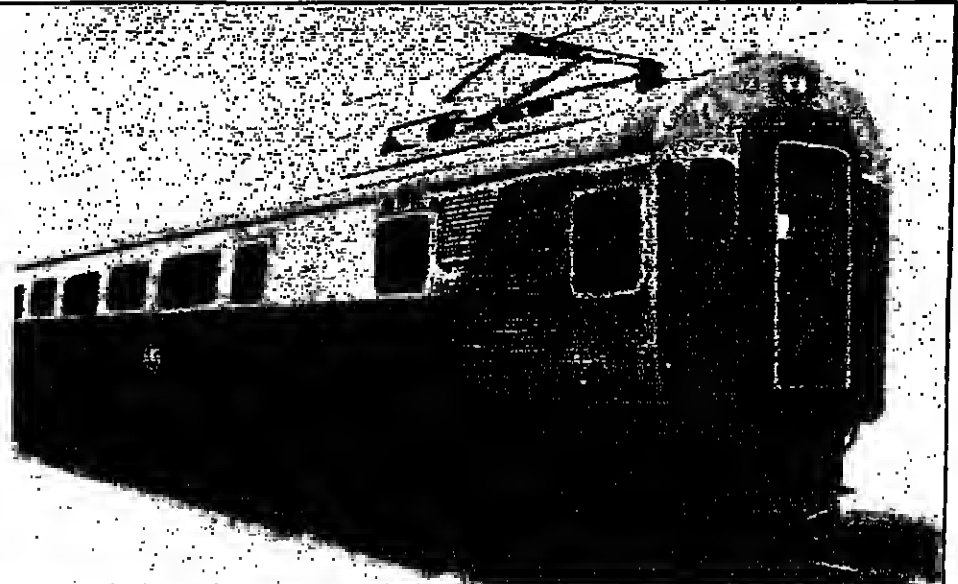
Festivities will celebrate the opening of the first railroad line in China when the first steam engine began operating between Tangshan and Hsuehchuan (10 kilometers) in June, 1881. The first steam engine used in Taiwan in 1888 can still be seen in Taipei's New Park.

From 1881 to 1949, the government built 29,000 kilometers of railway. This includes the 1887-1891 construction of the first Taiwan system linking Taipei with its port of Keelung, 28.6 kilometers to the northeast. Planning is not underway for a super train which will cover the 365 kilometers from Keelung to Kaohsiung in one hour and

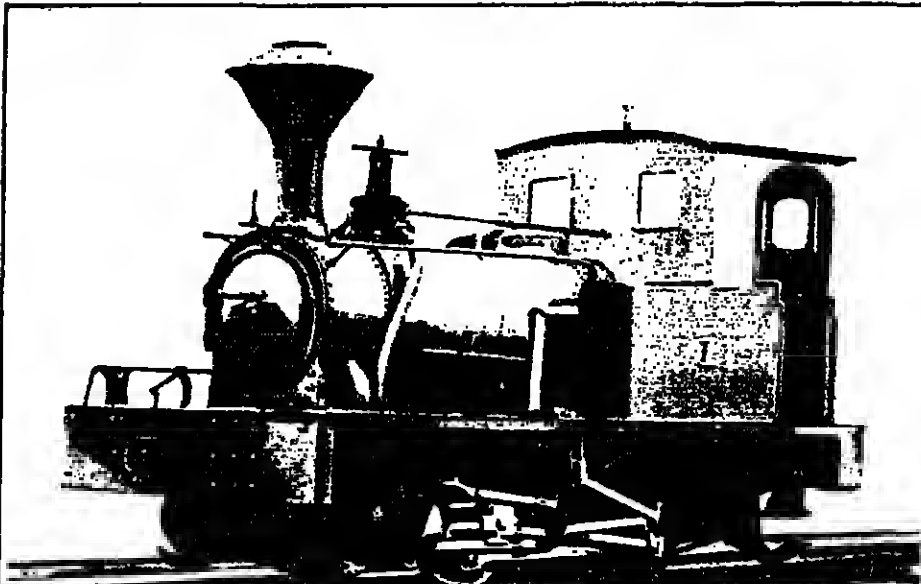
a half. During the centennial TRA has introduced special sets of tickets showing the history of Chinese trains, they can be used for transportation and then kept as a remembrance.

Railroads have always played an important role in the Republic of China. After 1915 locomotives were introduced which were suitable for use on mountain lines. Although Taiwan now has a north-south freeway on the heavily populated west coast, the railway system continues to be the island's lifeline for moving heavy freight and is an important people mover for both suburban and long-distance trips.

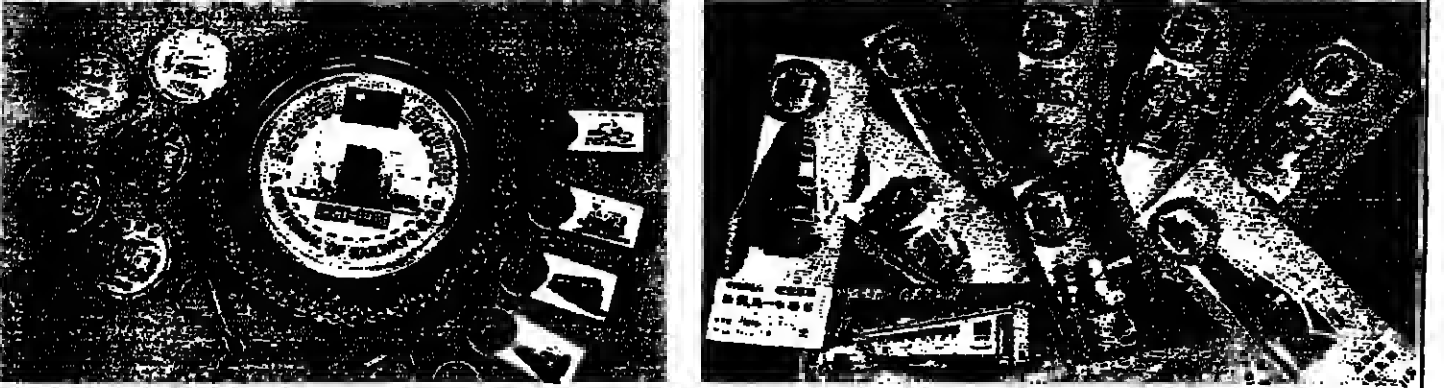
The Taiwan Railway Administration completed electrification of the track from Keelung-Taipei to Kaohsiung in the late 1970s and expected to complete the round-Taiwan system in the mid-1980s.



MULTIPLE-UNIT CARS: These electric passenger cars were put in use in 1976 and provide comfort and convenience for passengers.



1888 STEAM ENGINE: The first steam engine ever used in Taiwan. This engine has been restored by the Taiwan Railway Administration and can be seen at Taipei's New Park.



SPECIAL SOUVENIRS: Many collector's items commemorating the centennial of the Chinese railroad system have been produced by the Taiwan Railway Administration. Special medals, plates and key rings, above left, and a set of ten useable tickets which show the history of Chinese trains.



ELECTRIC TRAIN: Express trains which run north and south are tourist attractions providing comfortable accommodation, dining car service and exceptional scenery.



RAILWAY STATION: Left the Kaohsiung Railway station decorated with a sign saluting the completion of electrification. Right, the interior of the Taipei railway station, soon to be rebuilt as part of a project placing downtown tracks underground.

كليات جامعة القاهرة





**BRIXTON VIOLENCE:** The riot area in Brixton is toured by left, Robert Morris, an official from the Home Office, and Malcolm Ferguson, in charge of community relations for Scotland Yard. Right, one of the residences which was damaged during raids which followed the riots. (CP)



**THAR SHE BLOWS:** The biggest whale hunt on the River Thames in London took place recently when 'Flo' broke loose from the Friends of the Earth conservation movement. The inflatable was being used during a Save the Whale Rally in Hyde Park.



**TRAPPED:** Flo was apprehended under the Tower Bridge and taken back into tow until the rally and for display during meetings of the International Whaling Commission. (LES)



**THE WINNER:** Four-year-old Emma Mason was named 'Miss Pears 1981' during competition in London. Emma and five other finalists met for the final judging. She is from Blyth Northumberland. (CP)



**ROYAL MINT:** Eric Sewell, one of the chief engravers at the Royal Mint works on one of more than sixteen coins which have to be ready for circulation soon after the Royal Wedding.



**COIN DIE:** This is the working model for the Tristan da Cunha crown which is being prepared at the Royal Mint. The coin will show the couple facing each other. It bears the Prince of Wales feathers and the Spencer coat of arms. (CP)



**BIZZARE EGG:** Ten men had to move this egg for the filming of "Caveman." The film was made on location in Mexico and stars ex-Beatle Ringo Starr. (CP)



ANDY CAPP comic strip panels with dialogue: 'WE'VE HAD A LOVELY EVENING... NICE OF YOU TO DROP IN... MIGHTN'T THEY, ANDY? OF COURSE YOU MUST!'

BEETLE BAILEY comic strip panels with dialogue: 'HOW DO YOU GUYS MANAGE TO LEAVE SO MUCH FOOD ON THE FLOOR? JUST LUCKY, I GUESS...'

BLONDIE comic strip panels with dialogue: 'KIND SIR, I DESPERATELY NEED TEN DOLLARS... IT'S FOR MY POOR SICK MOTHER...'

B.C. comic strip panels with dialogue: 'WHAT'S THE CATCH? ME... FREE WEDDING CAKE...'

HAGAR comic strip panels with dialogue: 'HAGAR!! YOU'RE ON VACATION!! STOP THINKING ABOUT BUSINESS! AW... I'M JUST LOOKING...'

SMALL SOCIETY comic strip panels with dialogue: 'AN EDUCATED MAN EARNS MORE IN THE MARKETPLACE, ETHNIC... SOMETIMES HE GETS IT...'

WIZARD comic strip panels with dialogue: 'PESST, WANTA BUY A GOOSE THAT LAYS GOLDEN EGGS? HOW MUCH? FIVE HUNDRED... WILL YOU TAKE A TRADE-IN OF A COW THAT GIVES SIX QUARTS OF MILK A DAY?'

SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS comic strip panels with dialogue: 'RETURN MOST SERVES TO THE FOREHAND... WHAT MEANS GOING CROSS-COURT FROM THE BLUE COURT DOWN THE MIDDLE FROM THE RED SIDE...'



"I'M GOING TO SAY MY PRAYERS. DOES ANYBODY WANT ANYTHING?"

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Bidding Quiz

You deal and open One Heart. Partner responds One Notrump. What would you bid now with each of the following five hands? 1. ♠A7 ♥KQJ8 ♣9J4 ♦K38...

Your Individual Horoscope Frances Drake

FOR FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1981 What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Early morning brings a chance for a good buy...

Crossword puzzle grid with clues: 1 Across: Spanish painter, 2 Down: Czech river, 3 Across: Famous conductor...

Yesterday's Answer: 3 Prize, 9 Apiece, 12 Opinions, 16 A Carter, 22 Brown, 24 Cover, 25 Fuzzy, 28 Don't - Me 41 Bird's cry slogan, 29 Remove from copy, 30 Vigoda, 33 Rathbone, 35 Scottish island, 36 Bishop's symbol, 42 Shinto temple

Believe It or Not! NOAH WEBSTER (1758-1843) OF DICTIONARY FAME, INSISTED THAT THE ONLY WORD HE EVER COINED WAS "DEMORALIZE"...

arab news CALENDAR: Table with columns for TV Programs, VOA, BBC, SAUDI RADIO, SECTION FRANCAISE DJEDDAH, MORNING, RADIO PAKISTAN, PHARMACIES TO OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT.



Handwritten note: *Handwritten Arabic text*

# U.S. stance augurs ill for commodity pacts

## Price wrangles hold sway

LONDON, July 23 (R) — Commodity agreements designed to stabilize the export earnings of the Third World countries face an uncertain future as market surpluses and arguments over prices strain the atmosphere of international negotiations.

Deep divisions over the workings of the pacts and the philosophy behind them have been underlined by recent battles over cocoa and tin, and some commodity analysts say such agreements may not long survive in their present form.

Basic differences of approach have plagued such agreements for decades. Alarmed by plunging prices in the last year, or so producers are keen to minimize losses and get a realistic return. But consumer nations, notably the United States, are fighting what they see as the Third World attempts to charge unrealistically high prices for their products.

On such issues commercial alliances sometimes transcend politics. The U.S., Japan and the Soviet Union blocked a move that would have led to higher tin prices at a meeting last week of the International Tin Council, which regulates the tin trade. The U.S. is also refusing to join a recently negotiated cocoa agreement and a new tin pact because it thinks they seek to inflate prices in defiance of market forces.

Commodity agreements usually work

through a buffer stock or stockpile which is used to intervene on world markets to prevent prices sinking below or rising above an agreed price range.

Agreeing on a price range has always been hard and the recent fall in prices of many commodities has made the task even more arduous. Consumers want prices in line with past trends, while producers seek to boost the real value of their export earnings.

But analysts say doubts are growing among producer and consumer countries whether these agreements can achieve their twin aims of guaranteeing income for producer countries while offering price stability for the consumer. Despite a recent price recovery, markets in commodities such as cocoa and coffee are still depressed by historical standards, largely because of weak demand in industrialized countries, induced by economic recession. Prospects are for continued slow growth in demand until the second half of next year.

Many Third World countries, especially in Africa, obtain most of their foreign exchange earnings from exports of one or two commodities and their revenues have

been whittled away by the general fall in prices.

One criticism of commodity pacts by consumers is that by trying to keep prices artificially high, in recession, they encourage overproduction and surpluses. This simply postpones the day of reckoning when markets forces reassert themselves and send prices reeling.

The International Coffee Organization, ICO, has come under severe strains this year as coffee producing countries, notably Brazil, look set to produce far more coffee than can be absorbed by consuming countries, led by the U.S. and West Germany. The ICO operates through a system of export agreements painstakingly negotiated by the member countries, which regulate the flow of coffee to world markets.

Coffee prices rose sharply during mid-to-late seventies after a frost decimated Brazil's crop in 1975. The prospect of increased export earnings prompted many

Third World producers to plant more coffee bushes in order to boost production capacity.

But the growth in output has not been matched by a similar rise in consumption as the surplus coffee mountain in the producing countries expands inexorably, chances are receding of ICO member countries agreeing on a new share-out of coffee quotas for the coming coffee season starting in October, analysts say.

The ICO is also suffering from the aftermath of booming prices in the 1970s that led to increased harvests by producing nations, seeking to cash in on the commodities bonanza. This year will be the fourth in a row in which production will have outstripped consumption.

A new cocoa agreement, negotiated in Geneva last year and due to come into force on August 1, has won the provisional support of the European Economic Community, but may prove inoperable, while the

U.S., the largest consumer, and the Ivory Coast, the largest producer refuse to support it, analysts say. The U.S. thinks the proposed price range for market intervention is too high, while the Ivory Coast considers it too low.

"The trouble with commodity agreements in their present form is that they fail to respond quickly enough to changes in demand," Alexander McLumpha, a purchasing manager for Nestles in Britain said. The Third World countries admit that commodity agreements are far from perfect, but insist that they would be much worse off without them. "If coffee prices plunged recently because of fears that the coffee agreement would break down, that surely is adequate proof that such an agreement is indispensable," Juan Santos, a diplomat from Colombia, a leading coffee producer, said.

Since the Reagan administration took over in Washington, commodity agreements have run into an increasingly critical stance by the United States, a leading market for many Third World exporters of primary commodities. The new hawkish attitude stems from the administration's

ideological opposition to interference with free market forces.

After shying away from the new cocoa pact, the U.S. is objecting to the text of a new tin agreement on the ground that it too will attempt to jack up prices to unrealistic levels. Many Third World countries are wondering whether more simple schemes can be devised to achieve the same objectives as the present commodity agreements.

One idea would involve a coordinated export tax levied by producers and paid by consumer nations on commodities. This would ensure increased revenues for the producers but would have to be applied by all of them. The EEC's Stabex scheme, which it operates with a number of developing nations, is also seen as another possible pointer to the future. The system provides for cash transfers to producers who suffer a drop in earnings from commodity exports.

However, with many industrialized consumer countries in the throes of recession, there is little likelihood that they are willing to stump up the necessary funds in the near future for an expanded Stabex scheme involving more countries.

But in the words of one commodity analyst, "Commodity agreements have been with us in their current form for over 25 years and it is high time we did some rethinking."

## Bankers evolve plan on Polish repayments

ZURICH, July 23, (R) — A multinational task force of bankers Thursday presented a Polish delegation with proposals for rescheduling Poland's commercial debts after reaching agreement among themselves Wednesday.

The plan, which will allow Poland delay repayments of principal due since March 26

**French policy irks Kuwait**

KUWAIT, July 23 (AFP) — The Kuwaiti Chamber of Commerce forecast Thursday that the French government decision this week to forbid French firms from accepting contract conditions for the Arab boycott of Israel will boomerang on France.

The chairman of the chamber, Abdel Aziz Al Sakr, told a Kuwaiti newspaper, that the decision by new Socialist President Francois Mitterrand's government, would hit France's trade and its overall general relations with the Arab world.

He regretted "this negative change in French policy toward the Arab cause in general. He said the French government had the right to issue orders as it likes, but Arab countries had the right "to refrain from dealing with French firms and institutions that fail to respect Arab laws."

this year in the light of its acute hard-currency shortage, was agreed at a meeting here Wednesday after months of tough negotiating among the banks. No details have been published so far.

In the Polish delegation were Jan Wolozyn, head of the trade bank, Bank Handlowy, which handles most of Poland's foreign currency transactions, and Zbigniew Karz, negotiator in previous meetings with the banks, Polish sources said.

A statement Wednesday night by the 21-bank task force from 12 nations said it had reached unanimous agreement on all issues. It expressed confidence that its proposals provided a realistic basis for rapid agreement between Poland and its 460 creditor banks.

Banking sources said a further statement may be issued after the meeting with the Polish delegation.

Although Wednesday night's statement gave no details, the banking sources said, however, they expected the final version to be similar to the plan some 60 U.S. banks agreed on last week.

That would allow Poland to defer until December 10 repayment of capital on its medium and long-term debt due since March 26. The debt would then be rescheduled over seven years provided the Polish government, meanwhile, drew up an economic stabilization program and gave more information about its economy.

Based on Polish figures earlier this year, the amount involved is estimated at \$2.4 billion though some estimate it higher.

## Chrysler nets profit of \$12 million

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — The Chrysler Corp. kept afloat in part with \$1.2 billion in U.S. government loan guarantees, has posted its first profit since 1978, chairman Lee A. Iacocca has said.

Iacocca said Wednesday the company, on the verge of bankruptcy only last year, registered a slight profit of \$12 million in the April-June quarter.

The company, he said, "is now on the leading edge of the industry's recovery. Chrysler has fought its way back to profitability."

Iacocca, who spoke at a national press club luncheon, gave no other details about Chrysler's second-quarter earnings.

But the automaker said in a statement issued later that the \$12 million in after-tax profits came on worldwide sales of \$3.1 billion in the second quarter, compared to \$2.1 billion in sales in the second quarter of 1980.

Chrysler's last profit was \$43.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1978.

Since then the no. 3 U.S. automaker has lost nearly \$3.2 billion and was forced to go to the government for \$1.2 billion in loan guarantees to stay afloat.

Chrysler spokesman Bill Stempien said in advance of Iacocca's speech that the company's financial situation is now so good that Chrysler has no intention of asking the government for the remaining \$300 million in loan guarantees for which it is eligible.

## Ottawa summit paves way for N-S talks, analysts say

OTTAWA, July 23 (AFP) — The outlook for a meaningful revival of the dialogue between rich and poor countries seems somewhat better after the just-ended Ottawa summit of seven leading industrial nations, but the intentions of U.S. President Ronald Reagan remain unclear, analysts have said here.

In their final declaration, leaders of Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States gave a go-ahead for a resumption of preparatory talks to pave the way for global negotiations in the United Nations on raw materials, trade, energy, development, money and finance.

Stretching out a hand to the Third World, the seven leaders said they were prepared to explore "all avenues of consultation and cooperation" with the developing countries "in whatever forum may be appropriate."

They added: "We are ready to participate in preparations for a mutually acceptable process of global negotiations in circumstances offering the prospect of meaningful progress."

This was seen by analysts here as a significant development, because a North-South summit, sponsored by Mexico and Austria, is planned at the Mexican resort of Cancun in exactly three months.

Reagan, who has repeatedly stressed his intention to maintain good relations with the United States' neighbors, last month accepted an invitation from Mexican President Luis Lopez Portillo to take part in the October 22-23 meeting.

Key members of the "Group of 77", the caucus of 123 developing nations, have made it clear that the success or failure of the Cancun summit would depend entirely on the "signals" emerging from the seven-nation talks in Ottawa.

Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said Wednesday night that the summit indeed gave a "clear and positive" signal that participants were ready to move into global negotiations. However, what the developing countries will want to know is whether there has been a real change of mind in Washington.

The Group of 77 proposed a new round of global bargaining at the end of 1979, offering

to discuss energy along with other elements of the world economic crisis of more direct concern to the developing nations. But a special session of the U.N. General Assembly last August-September was unable to agree on procedure and agenda for the talks because the U.S. Carter administration feared they could undermine the authority of the International Monetary Fund and other existing bodies held essential to the smooth working of the world economy.

Initial policy statements by the Reagan administration indicated a still tougher stance. The new team was cool to multilateral aid and averse to the Third World strategy of "linkage" — making talks on energy contingent upon discussion of trade, monetary and other issues — although it adopted a similar approach itself by suggesting a link between bilateral assistance and U.S. security interests.

And later it called for a suspension of the preparatory talks that had been continuing in the U.N. since the abortive special session of the General Assembly. Against this background, the Ottawa summit text was a move "in the right direction," as French President Francois Mitterrand commented Wednesday night. But he was clearly less happy about it than Trudeau.

The question is how the Third World countries will react to the implicit conditions built into the carefully worded text: It does not say explicitly that the "seven" are prepared for "the" global negotiations envisaged by the Group of 77, but "a process" of global talks which must be "mutually acceptable" and which must take place in "circumstances offering the prospect of meaningful progress."

This indicates that Reagan did not make any major concessions on this point in Ottawa.

The Third World nations will examine this and other parts of the Ottawa declaration with great care over the next ten days. On August 1-2, foreign ministers of the 22 countries invited to the North-South summit will be meeting at Cancun for preparatory talks ahead of the October session. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is certain to be asked to spell out Washington's position, analysts said.

## Poles face sharp rise in prices

WARSAW, July 23 (AFP) — Polish food prices will double, or even triple, as the government unfreezes prices as part of economic reforms designed to pull the country out of the current crisis, the chairman of the governmental committee on prices, Zdzislaw Krasinski, has said here.

In an interview with the Polish PAP news agency Wednesday Krasinski — who ranks as a minister in the government — acknowledged that the increases would be "unpopular", but added they were "essential" to restore balance on the home market, "disorganized by a huge inflation".

The money supply currently held by Poles is \$17,000 million superior to the value of consumer goods available on the market.

The discrepancy results from a drop in productivity and production due to a poor organization of labor and lack of primary materials and spare parts, he added.

Work discipline is also to be blamed, as about a third of the workforce spend many of their working hours shopping — or at least lining up to do so, the minister said.

Food increases would include a rise from 6.70 to 10 zlotys for a kilo (2.2 pounds) of bread, from 10 to 30 zlotys for a kilo of rice, from 10.5 to 40 zlotys, for a kilo of sugar, from 25 to 10 zlotys, for a kilo of butter, from 2.9 to 10 zlotys for a liter (1.7 points) of milk, he said.

The average salary in Poland is 6,750 Zlotys per month.

Authority	Description	Tender No.	Price SR	Date closing
Municipality of Jeddah	Extension of stormwater disposal northern canal to the sea	30	25000	10.8.81
" "	Lighting and pavements for certain streets and lanes	31	10000	11.8.81
Directorate of Municipal and Rural Affairs in the Southern Region	Temporary asphalt in Abha and the associated villages	—	500	12.9.81

## Japanese oil imports slump

TOKYO, July 23 (R) — Japanese oil imports slumped to a three-year low in June, averaging around 3.5 million barrels per day (BPD), official figures showed Thursday.

Japan is the world's second biggest importer of oil after the United States, where imports are also sharply down around five million BPD.

Recession, conservation and transition to other fuels spurred by high oil prices, have resulted in a fall in oil imports throughout the West and a surplus has led to some price cuts.

At peak levels two years ago, Japanese imports were five million BPD and of those of the U.S. at eight million.

Of the June imports, 31.9 million barrels came from Saudi Arabia, down 14 percent, followed by Indonesia shipping 16.3 million barrels, down two percent, and the United Arab Emirates with 7 million barrels, down 17.2 percent.

## U.S. GNP dips 1.9 percent

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — The U.S. economy fell back quickly in the April-June quarter from the strength it showed earlier this year, with the inflation-adjusted gross national product sinking at an annual rate of 1.9 percent, the U.S. Commerce Department has reported.

The report Wednesday raised anew the possibility of at least a minor recession this year. Economists generally define recession as two consecutive quarters of negative GNP. Both the administration and private analysts are forecasting a flat or possibly negative third quarter.

Inflation declined in the second quarter from 9.8 percent to 6 percent, the report said. But inflation-adjusted national output, hit hard by high interest rates, plunged below the zero-growth mark after soaring at an annual rate of 8.6 percent in the first quarter. The housing and auto industries were among those performing poorly in the second quarter, the commerce report said.

GNP — the total value of the nation's goods and services — increased to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$2.88 trillion in the April-June quarter, the report said. That was up 4 percent from the first quarter, but the showing was clearly on the negative side after adjusting for inflation.

Final sales reported by American business were up a bit, but showed a negative figure after adjustment for inflation. Net exports, which helped push GNP upward with a strong first quarter, decreased \$9.8 billion in the

## EEC unfolds job-based plan

BRUSSELS, July 23 (R) — The European Common Market Commission has issued one of its strongest calls for more action to tackle unemployment, but coupled it with a warning that more jobs depended on less inflation.

The commission, presenting a draft plan for the community's economic policies over the next five years, also made a firm appeal for Britain to take sterling into the European Monetary system (EMS) to allow closer co-ordination of monetary policies.

Finance Commissioner Francois-Xavier Ortoli told journalists that this medium-term program identified the need to reverse the rising tide of unemployment as a key aim. But he said that scope for increasing demand was limited. Lower inflation was a prerequisite of the growth necessary to cut the dole queues.

While it was essential to boost investment from present levels around 20 percent of gross national product (GNP) — against 32 percent in Japan — the cash had to be channelled into productive sectors, Ortoli said.

That meant investing in energy and high technology industries rather than using sparse resources to prop up ailing and outdated sectors. More job opportunities also meant urgent action to tackle mounting budget deficits among EEC members state, with Italy, Belgium and Ireland among the worst offenders, he said.

Within those constraints, however, the community had to agree immediate action to tackle unemployment, particularly among the young. The commission wanted each of the 10 community members to adopt a system to ensure that every school leaver in the EEC was guaranteed a job or further training at the end of their education. "We just cannot afford to have young people going straight from school to the dole queues," Ortoli said. The commission had decided that Britain

## 'Shun U.S. goods' move gathers pace in Jordan

AMMAN, July 23 (AP) — A movement is under way in Jordan to boycott American goods, commodities and medical drugs because of U.S. failure to curb Israeli attacks on Palestinian commandos in Lebanon and the June 7 raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor.

A high committee has been formed from representatives of all professional associations in Jordan to supervise the boycott movement, said Nizar Jiraneh who is chairman of Jordan's pharmacist association.

Ostensibly King Hussein's government has no hand in the movement although official spokesmen said they wondered how long U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration would tolerate Israel's use of sophisticated American arms and planes to mount attacks.

Hussein's government is a pro-Western and conservative. His fourth wife, Queen Noor, is American and he has been calling on Reagan to start a fresh American foreign policy in the Middle East based on evenhandedness in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

## PORT AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 23RD JULY 1981/22ND RAMADHAN 1401

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Date of Arrival
2	Safina-Arab	SCSA	Rice/General	20.7.81
3	Royal Star	O.C.E.	Reefer	14.7.81
4	Zambo	SCSA	Steel/General	20.7.81
5	Empros	Alireza	General	20.7.81
6	Al Salimiah	Kanoo	Conts/General	19.7.81
7	Santa Teresa	A.E.T.	Gen/Conts.	17.7.81
8	Furma	Alpha	Bagged Barley	14.7.81
9	Saudi Pride	O.Trade	Loading	19.7.81
10	Char Ching	Abdallah	Conts/Steel/Gen.	21.7.81
11	Ahijazi	Abdallah	Bagged Barley	20.7.81
12	New Swan	Baghdadi	Sorghum/Pepper/Timber	12.7.81
13	Luise Leonhardt	Alireza	General	20.7.81
14	Birthe Dancoast	SCSA	Gen/Mobiles	20.7.81
15	Bonita	Star	Reefer	20.7.81
16	Zaus 1	Roloco	Bulk Cement	18.7.81
17	Grena	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	18.7.81
18	Union Baltimore	O.C.E.	P-Wood/Steel/Conts.	17.7.81
19	Al Amriah	ANSCO	Vehicles	22.7.81
20	Lara 'S'	Kanoo	Rice/FourPoles	18.7.81
21	Barber TSU	Barber	Conts/Gen.	22.7.81
22	Tourcoing	Barber	Containers	22.7.81
23	Eisfirth	O.C.E.	Reefer	8.7.81
24	Dawnless	Alsaada	Bagged Barley	18.7.81
25	Edinburgh Universal	Star	Reefer	14.7.81
26	Kendrick	O.C.E.	Reefer	17.7.81
27	Palagos	M.T.A.	Containers	22.7.81
28	Rhine Maru	A.E.T.	Containers	22.7.81
29	Argyro	A.A.	Bagged Sugar	20.7.81
30	Osaka Reefer	O.C.E.	Reefer	10.7.81
Ro-Ro	Al Riyadh	O.Trade	Loading	18.7.81
Ro-Ro	Alasca	O.C.E.	Reefer	18.7.81
Ro-Ro	Jully Oro	Abdullah	Conts/Ro-Ro	22.7.81

## Bonn's car output falls by 8 percent

BONN, July 23 (AFP) — West German car production fell by 8 percent to 1,986,700 units in the first half of this year, compared with the corresponding period in 1980, statistics for the trade showed Thursday.

Of the 1,986,700 vehicles rolling off the assembly lines from January to June, 1,974,736 were private cars.

Over the same period, registrations of new cars were down by 2 percent in all categories at 1,600,000, the Trade Association said.

New private-car registrations were down 5.1 percent from the first half of 1980 to the first half of 1981 at 1,330,000. The Trade Association said that the German motor exports of all kinds have totaled 1,039,000 this year, down 9 percent.

Trade sources said that West Germany continued to export more than half its automobile production: 53 percent in the first half of 1980 and 52.3 percent in the first six months of this year. Orders from abroad continued to increase in the last few weeks, while domestic demand was slight, the Trade Association said.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	9.75	9.0550
Bangladesh Taka (100)	—	—	15.10
Belgian Franc (1,000)	85.00	—	86.10
Canadian Dollar	2.81	—	2.81
Deutsche Mark (100)	139.00	140.60	140.15
Dutch Guilder (100)	125.00	126.10	125.95
Egyptian Pound	—	4.00	4.22
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	93.50	93.00
French Franc (100)	38.00	39.20	38.85
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	61.00	57.00
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	38.10
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	25.08	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	8.00	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	28.00	28.30	28.80
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.50	—	14.60
Jordanian Dinar	—	10.20	10.16
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.11	12.0450
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	77.70	77.25
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	65.00	63.20
Pakistan Rupee (100)	—	—	34.57
Philippines Peso (100)	—	—	43.35
Pound Sterling	6.33	6.43	6.36
Qatar Riyal (100)	—	94.00	93.85
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	—	157.90
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	—	34.90
Sri Lanka Rupee (100)	162.00	163.20	162.80
Syrian Lira (100)	—	57.00	66.90
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	33.50	—
U.S. Dollar	3.41	3.4190	3.4120
Yemeni Ryal (100)	—	75.50	74.75

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2	Lipno	Alsaada	Gen/Steel	20.7.81
3	Oriental Forest	Kanoo	General	17.7.81
5	Crafts, Man	Kanoo	General	17.7.81
6	Angel Sprity	Gulf	Loading Urea	18.7.81
10	Gemala	Gosalbi	Maize	14.7.81
11	Saudi Cloud	Orr	Gen/Conts/Timber	18.7.81
12	Hoogh Cairn	Kanoo	Gen/Steel	19.7.81
13	Teesta	UEP	General	23.7.81
15	Strath Fyna	Kanoo	General	21.7.81
19	Gorj	Gulf	Gen/Conts.	23.7.81
21	Emilie Maersk	Kanoo	Gen/Conts.	22.7.81
22	Pase Walk	UEP	Gen/Conts.	23.7.81
25	Ledenica	Kanoo	Containers	23.7.81
27	Jaidoot Ashook	Kanoo	General	17.7.81
28	Dimitry Feluyan	Barber	Gen/Steel	19.7.81
31	Summar Dew	Kanoo	General	23.7.81
34	Toyota Maru	Alireza	Cars	23.7.81
35	Kasuga Maru	Gulf	Steel Products	23.7.81
36	Laestancia (DB)	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	12.7.81
37	Sunny Island (DB)	AET	Bulk Cement	12.7.81
38	Barge, Unicorn	Gliba	Cement Silo Vessel	30.11.80

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## Marchers set off to Dublin

BELFAST, July 23 (Agencies) — Some 400 backers of the hunger strike by Irish nationalist guerrillas were Thursday on their way to Dublin to drum up support from the Irish government, as two of the fasters slipped closer to death in the Maze Prison.

The likelihood that hunger strikers Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch, both 25, will be dead by the time the marchers coovertge oo the capital of the Irish Republic for a mass rally Saturday raised fears of new street violence there.

Police have urged Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald's government to han the rally after fierce clashes in Dublin last Saturday between police and 10,000 hunger strike supporters.

More than 170 persons, mainly policemen, were injured in the violence, the worst in the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic republic since 1972 when a mob burned the British Embassy.

Sinn Fein, political front for the outlawed Irish Republic army, said Wednesday that Doherty, 25 was "very, very weak and hardly able to talk" on the 62nd day of his fast. Lynch, without food for 61 days, was reported in "critical condition."

Doherty, an IRA convicted guerrilla, was elected a member of the Irish parliament June 11. Lynch belongs to the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army, an IRA splinter faction.

About 400 marchers set off Wednesday from the town of Newry for a 112-km trek to Dublin. Similar groups left from three towns in the republic to symbolize the unity of Ireland's four ancient provinces — Ulster, Connaught, Leinster and Munster.

The turnouts were low, but a Sinn Fein spokesman said: "We expect the marchers to grow considerably along the way to merge into a major protest in Dublin."

Coocero that Saturday's rally will trigger violence heightened after Fitzgerald's government said Tuesday night it planned oo further efforts to pressure London to make concessions to the hunger strikers.

Fitzgerald also refused an appeal Tuesday night from Doherty to meet with him in the Maze hospital wing because "it would serve no useful purpose." Doherty's father, Alfie, said Fitzgerald's response to his son's "dying wish" was "unbelievable."

Six guerrillas have died on the hunger strike, launched March 1 in a bid to force the British government to grant prison reforms which Britain says amount to political prisoner status.

Two senior members of the Northern Ireland office Tuesday saw five of eight hunger strikers to the jail outside Belfast, and tried to clarify Britain's position concerning the protesters' demands for improvements in their detention conditions.

But the inmates, who were no longer demanding political prisoners status, refused to talk with the officials in the absence of their "senior officer," Brendan McFarlane.

### Two killed in Greece

PIRAEUS, Greece, July 23 (R) — Two persons were shot dead and more than 70 others injured in a bomb explosion in Piraeus Wednesday, a police spokesman said. He said police were looking for three persons, including a Moroccan with a Lebanese passport.

The spokesman said a car rented in Athens two days ago by the Moroccan who gave his name as Ben Said Hali was used for the escape of two gunmen who entered a tourist and shipping office and killed its woman owner and a clerk.

Police said the two let an explosive device which went off several minutes after their escape. By then, the office was full of people.

### Tremor rocks India

NEW DELHI, July 23 (AFP) — Three tremors of moderate intensity shook Amritsar on the Punjab border with Pakistan Thursday morning, it was reported here. There was oo immediate report of any loss of life or damage to property.

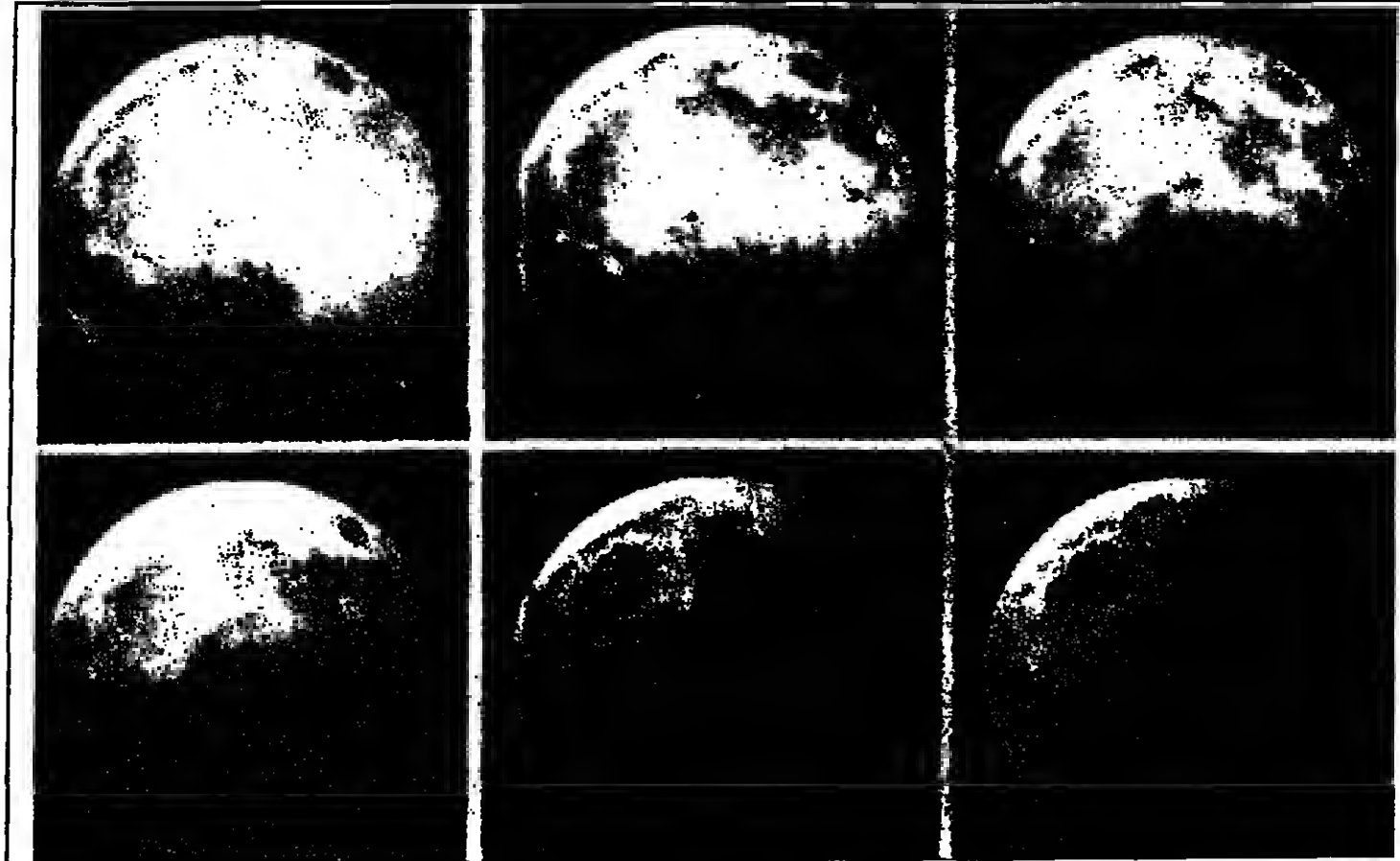
## Opulence dominates Italian fashion fiesta

ROME, July 23 (AP) — After the downplayed 1970s, the oov fashion decade is out to prove that rich is oo looger a four-letter word.

The 1981 fashion circuits in Milao, Paris and New York all showed collections where opulence is a way of life, and the Italian high fashion collections showing in Rome this week seem to be following suit.

General trends at the beginning of the four-day fall-winter 1981 collections, which will culminate in an open-air fashion fiesta oo the city's famed Spanish steps, are for rich colors, rich fabrics, rich styles, and baubles and haogles everywhere.

Few pchian browns and grays appeared for this year's chillier days, but cardinal reds, imperial blues, emerald greens, and noble blacks. The accent will be heavily on evening wear, with lush velvets, sumptuous printed silks, and elegant taffetas and satins the favorite fabrics. Gold stitching and piping, semi-



LUNAR ECLIPSE: The partial eclipse of the moon as seen over Los Angeles on July 16 from the Griffith Park Observatory is captured at approximate 15 minute intervals.

### Diplomats tightlipped

## Argentine plane crashes in Soviet land

ANKARA, July 23 (Agencies) — A cargo plane loaned by an Argentine line to a freight company operating between Iran and Cyprus strayed into Soviet airspace Saturday night and crashed in Soviet territory after colliding with a Soviet plane, the Turkish Foreign Ministry confirmed Thursday.

The communique said that "an Argentine plane coming from Tehran and heading for Larnaca (io Cyprus) deviated from its course for as yet unknown reasons while flying over the Turkish province of Van and entered Soviet airspace". The communique noted that Turkey was io no way concerned with the incident.

The Soviet news agency Tass reported the crash Sunday without identifying either plane. Tass said that the stray plane had failed to respond to appeals for identification or to offers of help made after the plane made "dangerous movements". The Argentine

plane was a four-engine Canadair belonging to Transporte Aereo Rioplatense. Tass did not say what happened to the other craft.

(In Buenos Aires, a spokesman for Rioplatense said Wednesday that the Ankara control tower had lost control of the plane, which had three Argentinian crew and an unidentified "foreign expert" on board, Over Van. (The spokesman said the plane had made two runs between Tehran and Larnaca in recent days but declined to say to whom the plane was oo loan or what it was carrying.)

Some reports said it was ferrying food and medicine to Iraq.

Meanwhile in Moscow, the Argentine Embassy, which approached Soviet authorities on Sunday for details, had no useful information Thursday. The Argentine diplomats are being as tightlipped as the Soviets but observers here describe the crash story as "not very convincing." Many wonder how a plane could have entered Soviet air-

space without detection and remain undetected for long enough to cause an accident.

Argentina said Wednesday night that the unidentified aircraft which was collided with a Russian plane in Soviet airspace last Saturday was an Argentine cargo plane. A spokesman said in Buenos Aires that the foreign ministry had received a report of the collision from the Argentine Embassy in Moscow.

The airline's managing director, Jose Patricia, declined to say what the plane was carrying. He also refused to identify the crew but said one was British.

Iranian officials in Moscow said they had no knowledge of the incident. They said that as far as they knew, there had been oo approach from the Soviet Union to Iran over what happened.

The area where the aircraft was said to have crashed is close to the border between Iran and Turkey.

## Iran retreats, claims Baghdad

NICOSIA, July 23 (AP) — Iraq said Wednesday its forces were engaged in fierce fighting for the second consecutive day at Nowssud in west Iran with Iranian infantry groups and Islamic revolutionary guards.

A communique carried by the official Iraqi news agency said the Iranians were "retreating disappointedly" after suffering heavy casualties. The communique did not give further details on the fighting in the Nowssud Heights which overlook highways linking Iraq and Iran.

In other sectors of the 300-mile Iraq-Iraq borderfront, the Iraqi forces killed 30 Iranian soldiers and lost 11:24 hours of fighting, the communique added.

INA charged the Iranians shelled the Khor Abdallah area on the northern tip of the Gulf with a single heavy artillery from the outskirts of Khorosabad, but the shells exploded harmlessly in the water.

Iran said only that battles continued between the Iranian and Iraqi forces throughout the western front Tuesday and overnight, and that the Iranians killed 28 Iraqi soldiers.

### Star to close down

WASHINGTON, July 23 (R) — The Washington Star, the U.S. capital's only afternoon newspaper, will end publication on August 7 because of mounting financial losses, it was announced Thursday.

Time Incorporated, which bought the Star three years ago for \$20 million said it had spent an additional \$85 million, but the paper continued to lose money.

### From page one

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had called for an urgent meeting of the council to consider Israel's barbaric attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

In Tel Aviv, the results of the four-hour Israeli cabinet meeting were kept a close secret. A terse communique said only that Prime Minister Begin and his ministers discussed "matters of policy and defense." Present at the session was the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan.

Government sources said Habib was expected back to Israel later Thursday and would meet Begin Friday morning.

Before the cabinet meeting, Begin issued a statement challenging the criticism made against him in Washington last night by Weinberger.

Ignoring pleas by the United Nations and almost all countries to stop aggression, Israeli leaders warned again Thursday that they would pursue their fortnight-long round of attacks on Palestinians in Lebanon.

## Poles resume trial of 4 dissidents

WARSAW, July 23 (Agencies) — The trial of four leaders of the dissident "Independent Poland Confederation" resumed Thursday, threatening the labor calm here just a day after dock workers and airline employees called off scheduled strikes.

The four leaders are Tadeusz Jandziszak, 38, Leszek Moczulski, 50, Romulad Szeremietew, 35, and Tadeusz Stanski, 32. They are accused of activities "against the basic interests of Socialist Poland" and risk sentences ranging from five years in jail to death.

The last session of the trial ended on July 7. Two days later, the court decided that the four defendants, who had been freed on June 5 after six months' detention, had abused their provisional release by "resuming their illegal activities." All were sent back to prison except Jandziszak who, for health reasons, was simply kept under surveillance.

The imprisonments triggered protests, especially by the influential Warsaw section of the Solidarity trade union, whose leadership said that the jailing violated accords that oo one should be prosecuted for political thoughts.

From the beginning of the trial the dissidents have rejected accusations of wanting to overthrow the Polish Socialist system by force with foreign help. Moczulski, president of the confederation, testified on July 7 that it was necessary to change the system legally, not by force, but by using means granted to citizens by the Polish constitution.

The defense committee for prisoners of conscience, formed under the aegis of Solidarity, announced protest marches for August 17. The marches would begin at different points in Poland and converge on Warsaw oo August 22.

Meanwhile, the 21-year-old Pole who forced a Polish airliner to fly to West Berlin Tuesday said he hijacked the plane because of the situation in his country and in order to get out of military service, director of state and city protection services Manfred Kitlaus has said.

The man, identified as Bernard Picntka, was arrested in Berlin Wednesday. He had been questioned by police since his surrender and risks five years in prison under West German law for "interfering with air traffic." Kitlaus said the man had not yet made a formal request for asylum.

Local legal sources said Picntka had a girlfriend in Aschaffenburg, West Germany, and relatives in the country.

Poland's official PAP news Agency said Picntka was "armed with a gun containing one cartridge and a dummy grenade and that he had "terrorized a stewardess."

"Representatives of the Polish military mission in West Berlin were present during the court hearing, which was not the case with Earlier hijackings," PAP said. German sources said Picntka managed to get on the plane in Katowice with his weapons by deceiving security personnel at the Polish airport. They said Picntka apparently hid a knife in his pocket, and when guards confiscated the weapon they stopped further checks, allowing him to board with the pistol and grenade.

The hijacking was the fourth involving a LOT airliner to West Berlin since 1969. Last December, a hijacker commandeered a LOT domestic flight to West Berlin and asked for political asylum. A West Berlin court sentenced him to four years imprisonment.

## Titanic mission unsuccessful

BOSTON, July 23 (AP) — A researcher who was aboard the vessel that scanned the ocean floor for the Titanic says the sunken luxury liner's location remains a mystery and the expedition came up empty-handed.

"We didn't discover a whole ship sitting on the bottom," Mark Olsson said after the 174-foot research vessel *Gyres* arrived in Boston Thursday morning. "We found tantalizing clues... We now know where it's not." The research vessel *Gyres* spent about nine days in the North Atlantic searching for the liner that smashed to an iceberg on its maiden voyage April 15, 1912, and plunged to the bottom in 12,000 feet of water, killing more than 1,500 persons. The liner was reportedly carrying up to \$300 million in diamonds and other valuables.

Researchers said Thursday that the next U.S. tank's cost jumps five-fold

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — The cost of the U.S. Army's new M-1 tank has jumped five-fold in the last nine years, to some \$2.5 million per vehicle, with inflation the chief culprit, congressional investigators have reported.

"While the M-1 tank is impressive in meeting its three major combat requirements — firepower, mobility and armor protection — these advantages are offset to a considerable degree by shortcomings" in reliability and maintenance and its rising cost, Walton H. Sheley Jr. of the General Accounting Office told members of the Joint Economic Committee Tuesday.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazem

He said when he was young, meat was his passion when it came to food. He could never get enough of it. Then, oo day, he was having a meal with grandmother, who had cooked a dish which he particularly liked, a mixture of rice and meat.

He was so fond of meat that he decided to pick out all the pieces and put them on one side — to enjoy after he finished the rice. His granny saw him do this, came over and said, darling, so you don't like meat — then, before he could answer, whoosh! and she scooped the lot in a piece of bread and popped it into her mouth.

From that day on, he said, he knew he was jinxed, that his life will never come to anything, that the wisest thing he could do was to stay in his room and take up yoga.

For, he said, the incident made him think. And the more he thought the more unfair the whole thing appeared to him. He was the eldest of several boys. But also the weediest. So that he couldn't even enjoy bossing his brothers, who would beat him whenever he sought to assert his seniority.

Then at school, he said, some of the bigger boys hollied him to do their homework for them. It was all right when he made no mistakes. But when he did, he was first beaten by the teacher, then by all the bullies who got had grades because of him.

He said when he grew up, he thought he might start investing his capital. He put it all in a company, and oox day he read a report from its chairman saying, "We are on the verge of the precipice." He thought to wait and see. Then, a few months later, he read the next report: "We have taken a step forward," it said — so he kissed his investmeent goodbye.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awast

## U.S. proposes whaling ban

BRIGHTON, England, July 23 (AP) — A United States proposal for a worldwide ban on sperm whale catching has been taken a step further in the International Whaling Commission's technical committee.

The committee Wednesday voted 14-5 in favor of a ban on sperm whale hunting in the northwest Pacific. There were seven abstentions. The oorthwest Pacific is the only area where sperm whale catching is still allowed.

This year's quota was set at 890 sperm whales, all taken by Japan which has been accused by some delegations of having actually landed 1,500. If the regional ban is approved by the IWC plenary meeting, all catching of sperm whales will stop until the IWC's scientific committee finds that the stock has recovered. In the plenary, the resolution requires a 75 percent majority of those voting.

India, which usually votes for a ban, was absent from the meeting Wednesday and did not vote. But even if India and Uruguay raised the vote to 16 nations in favor of the ban, it remained uncertain how the nations which abstained Wednesday would vote.

The nations which abstained in the committee voting included Chile, Spain and Norway. These countries have consistently voted with the Soviet Union, Japan, Iceland, South Korea and Peru against previous attempts to secure bans either worldwide or regional.

Conference sources hinted that Chile and Spain, which have reportedly asked for higher catch quotas of whales, may be in the market to trade a higher quota against renewed absteotions.

## U.S. tank's cost jumps five-fold

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